# Farm Buildings

## Gordon-Van Tine Co.

Davenport, Iowa.

# THREE STRONG BANKS

## Combined Capital $2,350,000.00

# Vouch For Us!

Read these three letters. These three banks, with their combined capital of nearly two and one-half million dollars, vouch for our financial responsibility—for the integrity that stands behind our guarantee!

We also refer you to Dun's or Bradstreet's commercial agencies or to any other bank in America.

**GUARANTEE**

**We guarantee to furnish enough of the various kinds of material to complete each building according to illustrations and descriptions. We guarantee all buildings to be strong and substantial, all materials the best of their respective kinds. We guarantee absolute satisfaction. GORDON-VAN TINE CO.**

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AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL $600,000.00
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS OVER $300,000.00

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

May 3, 1917.

To whom it may concern:

It gives us pleasure to testify to the square methods and honesty of GORDON-VAN TINE COMPANY. Their financial responsibility is well over nine hundred thousand dollars ($900,000.) and they enjoy the highest credit with Western Financial Institutions.

To prospective customers we can say that you are perfectly safe in sending money with your orders, for if the goods are not entirely satisfactory, they may be returned at the Company's expense and your money will be promptly refunded.

The officers of this Company are well and favorably known to us and may be relied upon to do exactly as they agree.

Yours truly,

President

THE IOWA NATIONAL BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $300,000.00

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

May 3, 1917.

To whom it may concern:

We hold in very high esteem the men composing the management of the GORDON-VAN TINE COMPANY, and consider them among the best and strongest business men of this City. With the absolute reliability, honesty and integrity of these men, and the strong financial condition of their company, we do not hesitate to recommend them to the Public, and consider them entitled to every confidence.

To their patrons we are pleased to say that you are perfectly safe in sending money with your orders, as the Company rightfully enjoys a reputation of reliability, and will return your money if its goods are not entirely satisfactory to you.

Yours truly,

President

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A STRONG BANK

UNION SAVINGS BANK

CAPITAL $200,000.00
SURPLUS & PROFITS $200,000.00

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

May 3, 1917.

To whom it may concern:

We take pleasure in testifying to the honesty, reliability, and high business standing of the GORDON-VAN TINE COMPANY. We have known the officers of the Company for many years, and they enjoy a reputation in this community as men of upright business methods. They can be depended upon to treat all persons with fairness, and no one need hesitate to send money with orders for goods, as the same will be perfectly safe, and will be returned in case the goods are not entirely satisfactory.

The officers of the GORDON-VAN TINE COMPANY have a well deserved reputation for fair dealing and conservatism, and from our acquaintance with them, we believe that absolute reliance may be placed in their statements.

Very truly yours,

President

Classics
AT
727
G653
1917

# *Prices of Buildings Shown in This Book*

THESE prices are guaranteed to include sufficient material to build these buildings according to the plans and specifications. Refer to pages 14 and 15 for specifications and to page shown beside the plan number for description and illustration.

Hay carrier outfits furnished with all barns having hay mows. All buildings sold Ready-Framed only (see page 12).

To secure Free Plans, use Information Blank enclosed with this book. Page 9 tells about Free Plans.

## *PRICES ON BARNS*

### Plan No. 414, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on pages 40 and 41.*

| Diameter and Height of Stud | Price— Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 60 x 16 | $3119.00 | 106 |

### Plan No. 421, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on pages 32 and 33.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 28 x 30 x 10 | $1424.00 | 22 |
| 28 x 36 x 10 | 1660.00 | 26 |
| 28 x 42 x 10 | 1777.00 | 30 |
| 28 x 48 x 10 | 1918.00 | 34 |
| 28 x 54 x 10 | 2119.00 | 38 |
| 30 x 36 x 12 | 1751.00 | 34 |
| 30 x 42 x 12 | 1934.00 | 40 |
| 30 x 48 x 12 | 2107.00 | 45 |
| 30 x 54 x 12 | 2295.00 | 51 |
| 30 x 60 x 12 | 2414.00 | 57 |
| 32 x 36 x 12 | 1612.00 | 38 |
| 32 x 42 x 12 | 2030.00 | 45 |
| 32 x 48 x 12 | 2192.00 | 52 |
| 32 x 54 x 12 | 2451.00 | 59 |
| 32 x 60 x 12 | 2647.00 | 66 |
| 32 x 66 x 12 | 2778.00 | 73 |
| 32 x 72 x 12 | 2964.00 | 80 |
| 34 x 48 x 14 | 2504.00 | 62 |
| 34 x 54 x 14 | 2647.00 | 70 |
| 34 x 60 x 14 | 2910.00 | 78 |
| 34 x 66 x 14 | 3126.00 | 87 |
| 34 x 72 x 14 | 3336.00 | 95 |
| 34 x 78 x 14 | 3550.00 | 103 |
| 34 x 108 x 14 | 4543.00 | 146 |
| 36 x 42 x 14 | 2478.00 | 58 |
| 36 x 48 x 14 | 2663.00 | 67 |
| 36 x 54 x 14 | 2911.00 | 76 |
| 36 x 60 x 14 | 3121.00 | 85 |
| 36 x 72 x 14 | 3566.00 | 103 |
| 36 x 84 x 14 | 3940.00 | 121 |
| 36 x 108 x 14 | 4623.00 | 157 |
| 40 x 48 x 16 | 3033.00 | 88 |
| 40 x 60 x 16 | 3535.00 | 111 |
| 40 x 72 x 16 | 4013.00 | 134 |
| 40 x 96 x 16 | 4992.00 | 180 |

### Plan No. 424, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on pages 44 and 45.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price— Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 52 x 48 x 10 | $2678.00 | 95 |
| 52 x 56 x 10 | 2965.00 | 111 |
| 52 x 64 x 10 | 3170.00 | 127 |
| 52 x 80 x 10 | 3737.00 | 158 |
| 52 x 96 x 10 | 4334.00 | 192 |
| 52 x 112 x 10 | 4912.00 | 222 |

*(Continued in Next Column)*

### Plan No. 424, Class A—*Continued*

*Specifications on page 14. Description on pages 44 and 45.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price— Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 60 x 48 x 10 | $2855.00 | 109 |
| 60 x 56 x 10 | 3208.00 | 127 |
| 60 x 64 x 10 | 3510.00 | 145 |
| 60 x 72 x 10 | 3805.00 | 164 |
| 60 x 96 x 10 | 4715.00 | 218 |

### Plan No. 426, Class B

*Specifications on page 15. Description on page 42.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price— Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 24 x 24 x 12 | $ 882.00 | 15 |
| 24 x 30 x 12 | 1006.00 | 19 |
| 24 x 36 x 12 | 1138.00 | 23 |
| 24 x 42 x 12 | 1247.00 | 26 |
| 24 x 48 x 12 | 1375.00 | 30 |
| 30 x 30 x 12 | 1303.00 | 28 |
| 30 x 36 x 12 | 1444.00 | 33 |
| 30 x 42 x 12 | 1596.00 | 39 |
| 30 x 48 x 12 | 1743.00 | 44 |
| 30 x 54 x 12 | 1886.00 | 50 |
| 30 x 60 x 12 | 2055.00 | 55 |
| 30 x 72 x 12 | 2350.00 | 66 |
| 32 x 36 x 14 | 1593.00 | 40 |
| 32 x 42 x 14 | 1761.00 | 47 |
| 32 x 48 x 14 | 1919.00 | 53 |
| 32 x 54 x 14 | 2081.00 | 60 |
| 32 x 60 x 14 | 2250.00 | 67 |
| 32 x 72 x 14 | 2569.00 | 80 |
| 32 x 78 x 14 | 2740.00 | 87 |
| 32 x 84 x 14 | 2883.00 | 93 |
| 34 x 36 x 14 | 1727.00 | 48 |
| 34 x 42 x 14 | 1910.00 | 55 |
| 34 x 48 x 14 | 2088.00 | 63 |
| 34 x 54 x 14 | 2273.00 | 71 |
| 34 x 60 x 14 | 2448.00 | 79 |
| 34 x 72 x 14 | 2798.00 | 95 |
| 34 x 84 x 14 | 3155.00 | 110 |
| 36 x 36 x 16 | 1830.00 | 57 |
| 36 x 42 x 16 | 2034.00 | 67 |
| 36 x 48 x 16 | 2119.00 | 76 |
| 36 x 54 x 16 | 2418.00 | 86 |
| 36 x 60 x 16 | 2535.00 | 96 |
| 36 x 66 x 16 | 2767.00 | 105 |
| 36 x 72 x 16 | 2950.00 | 114 |
| 36 x 78 x 16 | 3135.00 | 124 |
| 36 x 84 x 16 | 3335.00 | 133 |
| 36 x 96 x 16 | 3698.00 | 153 |
| 36 x 108 x 16 | 4171.00 | 172 |
| 40 x 42 x 16 | 2208.00 | 75 |
| 40 x 48 x 16 | 2378.00 | 86 |
| 40 x 54 x 16 | 2589.00 | 97 |
| 40 x 60 x 16 | 2791.00 | 108 |
| 40 x 66 x 16 | 2988.00 | 119 |
| 40 x 72 x 16 | 3187.00 | 129 |
| 40 x 84 x 16 | 3586.00 | 151 |
| 40 x 108 x 16 | 4372.00 | 194 |

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# *Prices of Buildings Shown in This Book*

## *PRICES ON BARNS—Continued*

### Plan No. 427, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on page 39.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 28 x 36 x 12 | $1580.00 | 24 |
| 28 x 42 x 12 | 1745.00 | 28 |
| 28 x 48 x 12 | 1912.00 | 32 |
| 28 x 54 x 12 | 2093.00 | 36 |
| 30 x 36 x 12 | 1679.00 | 33 |
| 30 x 42 x 12 | 1842.00 | 38 |
| 30 x 48 x 12 | 2029.00 | 43 |
| 30 x 54 x 12 | 2218.00 | 49 |
| 32 x 36 x 14 | 1836.00 | 39 |
| 32 x 42 x 14 | 2027.00 | 45 |
| 32 x 48 x 14 | 2225.00 | 51 |
| 32 x 54 x 14 | 2416.00 | 57 |
| 32 x 60 x 14 | 2609.00 | 64 |
| 32 x 72 x 14 | 2983.00 | 77 |
| 32 x 84 x 14 | 3377.00 | 89 |
| 34 x 48 x 16 | 2431.00 | 65 |
| 34 x 54 x 16 | 2636.00 | 73 |
| 34 x 60 x 16 | 2827.00 | 81 |
| 34 x 66 x 16 | 3052.00 | 89 |
| 34 x 78 x 16 | 3474.00 | 105 |
| 34 x 96 x 16 | 4074.00 | 128 |
| 36 x 42 x 16 | 2327.00 | 59 |
| 36 x 48 x 16 | 2546.00 | 67 |
| 36 x 54 x 16 | 2745.00 | 75 |
| 36 x 60 x 16 | 2967.00 | 83 |
| 36 x 66 x 16 | 3163.00 | 92 |
| 36 x 72 x 16 | 3399.00 | 100 |
| 36 x 78 x 16 | 3583.00 | 108 |
| 36 x 84 x 16 | 3775.00 | 117 |
| 36 x 96 x 16 | 4267.00 | 133 |
| 36 x 120 x 16 | 5108.00 | 166 |
| 40 x 48 x 16 | 2711.00 | 85 |
| 40 x 54 x 16 | 2937.00 | 96 |
| 40 x 60 x 16 | 3163.00 | 106 |
| 40 x 66 x 16 | 3380.00 | 117 |
| 40 x 72 x 16 | 3617.00 | 128 |
| 40 x 84 x 16 | 4083.00 | 149 |
| 40 x 96 x 16 | 4511.00 | 170 |
| 40 x 108 x 16 | 4978.00 | 191 |

### Plan No. 428, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on page 38.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 28 x 36 x 12 | $1602.00 | 28 |
| 28 x 42 x 12 | 1759.00 | 33 |
| 28 x 48 x 12 | 1925.00 | 38 |
| 30 x 36 x 12 | 1667.00 | 34 |
| 30 x 42 x 12 | 1806.00 | 40 |
| 30 x 48 x 12 | 2018.00 | 45 |
| 30 x 56 x 12 | 2217.00 | 53 |
| 30 x 60 x 12 | 2358.00 | 57 |
| 32 x 36 x 14 | 1849.00 | 40 |
| 32 x 42 x 14 | 2002.00 | 46 |
| 32 x 48 x 14 | 2240.00 | 52 |
| 32 x 56 x 14 | 2487.00 | 59 |
| 32 x 60 x 14 | 2632.00 | 63 |
| 32 x 72 x 14 | 2994.00 | 75 |
| 34 x 48 x 16 | 2498.00 | 56 |
| 34 x 56 x 16 | 2733.00 | 65 |
| 34 x 60 x 16 | 2801.00 | 70 |
| 34 x 72 x 16 | 2775.00 | 84 |
| 34 x 84 x 16 | 3832.00 | 98 |
| 36 x 36 x 18 | 2206.00 | 51 |
| 36 x 42 x 18 | 2387.00 | 60 |
| 36 x 48 x 18 | 2666.00 | 68 |
| 36 x 56 x 18 | 2911.00 | 79 |
| 36 x 60 x 18 | 3135.00 | 85 |
| 36 x 72 x 18 | 3582.00 | 102 |
| 36 x 84 x 18 | 4021.00 | 119 |
| 36 x 96 x 18 | 4475.00 | 136 |
| 36 x 108 x 18 | 4881.00 | 153 |
| 40 x 48 x 18 | 2886.00 | 86 |
| 40 x 56 x 18 | 3203.00 | 97 |
| 40 x 60 x 18 | 3372.00 | 108 |
| 40 x 72 x 18 | 3857.00 | 129 |
| 40 x 84 x 18 | 4368.00 | 151 |

### Plan No. 429, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on pages 34 and 35.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 30 x 42 x 12 | $2050.00 | 37 |
| 30 x 56 x 12 | 2448.00 | 56 |
| 30 x 72 x 12 | 2970.00 | 81 |
| 32 x 42 x 14 | 2190.00 | 42 |
| 32 x 48 x 14 | 2372.00 | 54 |
| 32 x 56 x 14 | 2622.00 | 63 |
| 32 x 72 x 14 | 3208.00 | 90 |
| 34 x 42 x 16 | 2420.00 | 50 |
| 34 x 56 x 16 | 2937.00 | 75 |
| 34 x 60 x 16 | 3084.00 | 85 |
| 34 x 84 x 16 | 3915.00 | 128 |
| 34 x 98 x 16 | 4313.00 | 146 |
| 36 x 42 x 16 | 2378.00 | 55 |
| 36 x 48 x 16 | 2781.00 | 70 |
| 36 x 56 x 16 | 3032.00 | 82 |
| 36 x 72 x 16 | 3690.00 | 117 |
| 36 x 84 x 16 | 4159.00 | 130 |
| 36 x 108 x 16 | 5076.00 | 185 |
| 40 x 48 x 16 | 2993.00 | 81 |
| 40 x 56 x 16 | 3248.00 | 101 |
| 40 x 60 x 16 | 3460.00 | 108 |
| 40 x 84 x 16 | 4425.00 | 161 |
| 40 x 108 x 16 | 5383.00 | 215 |

### Plan No. 430, Class B

*Specifications on page 15. Description on page 49.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed |
|---|---|
| 30 x 36 x 7 | $677.00 |
| 30 x 42 x 7 | 746.00 |
| 30 x 48 x 7 | 826.00 |
| 30 x 72 x 7 | 1126.00 |
| 32 x 36 x 7 | 709.00 |
| 32 x 42 x 7 | 781.00 |
| 32 x 48 x 7 | 864.00 |
| 32 x 54 x 7 | 932.00 |
| 34 x 42 x 7 | 818.00 |
| 34 x 48 x 7 | 923.00 |
| 34 x 60 x 7 | 1071.00 |
| 36 x 42 x 7 | 852.00 |
| 36 x 48 x 7 | 910.00 |
| 36 x 54 x 7 | 987.00 |
| 36 x 60 x 7 | 1071.00 |
| 36 x 66 x 7 | 1129.00 |

### Plan No. 431, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on page 48.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Single Shed Ready-Framed |
|---|---|
| 14 x 24 x 12 | $320.00 |
| 14 x 30 x 12 | 365.00 |
| 14 x 42 x 12 | 427.00 |
| 14 x 72 x 12 | 658.00 |
| 14 x 36 x 14 | 415.00 |
| 14 x 48 x 14 | 503.00 |
| 14 x 60 x 14 | 617.00 |
| 14 x 48 x 16 | 522.00 |
| 14 x 60 x 16 | 613.00 |
| 14 x 78 x 16 | 745.00 |
| 16 x 24 x 12 | 343.00 |
| 16 x 36 x 12 | 420.00 |
| 16 x 48 x 12 | 526.00 |
| 16 x 60 x 12 | 611.00 |
| 16 x 78 x 12 | 741.00 |
| 16 x 24 x 14 | 346.00 |
| 16 x 36 x 14 | 437.00 |
| 16 x 48 x 14 | 536.00 |
| 16 x 60 x 14 | 623.00 |
| 16 x 72 x 14 | 616.00 |
| 16 x 96 x 14 | 890.00 |
| 16 x 24 x 16 | 371.00 |
| 16 x 36 x 16 | 467.00 |
| 16 x 56 x 16 | 598.00 |
| 16 x 60 x 16 | 652.00 |
| 16 x 72 x 16 | 747.00 |
| 16 x 96 x 16 | 939.00 |

(*Prices Continued on Next Page*)

# *Prices of Buildings Shown in This Book*

## *PRICES ON BARNS—Continued*

### Plan No. 431, Class A—*Continued*

*Specifications on page 14. Description on page 48.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Single Shed Ready-Framed |
|---|---|
| 18 x 24 x 12 | $453.00 |
| 18 x 48 x 12 | 544.00 |
| 18 x 96 x 12 | 936.00 |
| 18 x 24 x 14 | 367.00 |
| 18 x 36 x 14 | 486.00 |
| 18 x 56 x 14 | 641.00 |
| 18 x 96 x 14 | 969.00 |
| 18 x 24 x 16 | 392.00 |
| 18 x 28 x 16 | 428.00 |
| 18 x 56 x 16 | 638.00 |
| 18 x 96 x 16 | 959.00 |

### Plan No. 434, Class B

*Specifications on page 15. Description on page 43.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 24 x 30 x 12 | $ 960.00 | 13 |
| 24 x 36 x 12 | 1100.00 | 16 |
| 24 x 42 x 12 | 1222.00 | 18 |
| 28 x 36 x 12 | 1401.00 | 20 |
| 28 x 42 x 12 | 1573.00 | 24 |
| 28 x 48 x 12 | 1694.00 | 28 |
| 30 x 36 x 12 | 1488.00 | 22 |
| 30 x 42 x 12 | 1637.00 | 26 |
| 30 x 48 x 12 | 1802.00 | 30 |
| 30 x 54 x 12 | 1978.00 | 32 |
| 32 x 36 x 14 | 1631.00 | 28 |
| 32 x 42 x 14 | 1798.00 | 33 |
| 32 x 48 x 14 | 1911.00 | 37 |
| 32 x 54 x 14 | 2131.00 | 42 |
| 32 x 60 x 14 | 2187.00 | 47 |
| 34 x 42 x 14 | 1892.00 | 35 |
| 34 x 48 x 14 | 2051.00 | 40 |
| 34 x 54 x 14 | 2263.00 | 44 |
| 34 x 60 x 14 | 2377.00 | 50 |
| 36 x 42 x 16 | 2064.00 | 47 |
| 36 x 48 x 16 | 2248.00 | 54 |
| 36 x 54 x 16 | 2451.00 | 60 |
| 40 x 48 x 16 | 2357.00 | 68 |
| 40 x 60 x 16 | 2779.00 | 85 |
| 40 x 72 x 16 | 3150.00 | 102 |
| 40 x 84 x 16 | 3574.00 | 120 |

### Plan No. 437, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on pages 36 and 37.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 30 x 36 x 10 | $1782.00 | 35 |
| 30 x 42 x 10 | 1956.00 | 40 |
| 30 x 48 x 10 | 2176.00 | 46 |
| 30 x 54 x 10 | 2327.00 | 52 |
| 30 x 60 x 10 | 2499.00 | 57 |
| 32 x 36 x 10 | 1913.00 | 40 |
| 32 x 42 x 10 | 2111.00 | 46 |
| 32 x 48 x 10 | 2298.00 | 53 |
| 32 x 54 x 10 | 2441.00 | 60 |
| 32 x 60 x 10 | 2682.00 | 67 |
| 32 x 66 x 10 | 2903.00 | 74 |
| 32 x 72 x 10 | 3107.00 | 80 |
| 32 x 96 x 10 | 3342.00 | 104 |
| 34 x 42 x 12 | 2334.00 | 56 |
| 34 x 48 x 12 | 2568.00 | 64 |
| 34 x 54 x 12 | 2749.00 | 72 |
| 34 x 60 x 12 | 2973.00 | 80 |
| 34 x 66 x 12 | 2576.00 | 88 |
| 34 x 72 x 12 | 3418.00 | 96 |
| 34 x 78 x 12 | 3628.00 | 104 |

(*Continued in Next Column*)

### Plan No. 437, Class A—*Continued*

*Specifications on page 14. Description on pages 36 and 37.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 34 x 96 x 12 | $4242.00 | 128 |
| 34 x 108 x 12 | 4655.00 | 144 |
| 36 x 48 x 12 | 2555.00 | 69 |
| 36 x 54 x 12 | 2966.00 | 78 |
| 36 x 60 x 12 | 3229.00 | 86 |
| 36 x 72 x 12 | 3682.00 | 104 |
| 36 x 84 x 12 | 4257.00 | 121 |
| 36 x 108 x 12 | 4952.00 | 155 |
| 36 x 120 x 12 | 5433.00 | 172 |
| 38 x 48 x 14 | 2975.00 | 78 |
| 38 x 60 x 14 | 3409.00 | 104 |
| 38 x 72 x 14 | 3145.00 | 113 |
| 38 x 84 x 14 | 4456.00 | 129 |
| 38 x 96 x 14 | 4922.00 | 144 |
| 38 x 108 x 14 | 5331.00 | 164 |
| 38 x 120 x 14 | 5839.00 | 180 |

### Plan No. 438, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on page 46.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 30 x 36 x 10 | $1584.00 | 34 |
| 30 x 42 x 10 | 1721.00 | 40 |
| 30 x 48 x 10 | 1931.00 | 45 |
| 30 x 56 x 10 | 2111.00 | 53 |
| 30 x 60 x 10 | 2226.00 | 57 |
| 30 x 72 x 10 | 2635.00 | 68 |
| 32 x 36 x 10 | 1683.00 | 36 |
| 32 x 42 x 10 | 1915.00 | 41 |
| 32 x 48 x 10 | 2050.00 | 46 |
| 32 x 56 x 10 | 2226.00 | 52 |
| 32 x 60 x 10 | 2418.00 | 55 |
| 32 x 72 x 10 | 2766.00 | 62 |
| 32 x 84 x 10 | 3149.00 | 82 |
| 34 x 36 x 12 | 1889.00 | 38 |
| 34 x 42 x 12 | 2046.00 | 43 |
| 34 x 48 x 12 | 2286.00 | 50 |
| 34 x 56 x 12 | 2499.00 | 57 |
| 34 x 60 x 12 | 2691.00 | 62 |
| 34 x 72 x 12 | 3194.00 | 75 |
| 34 x 84 x 12 | 3504.00 | 87 |
| 36 x 42 x 12 | 2130.00 | 48 |
| 36 x 48 x 12 | 2378.00 | 54 |
| 36 x 56 x 12 | 2574.00 | 63 |
| 36 x 60 x 12 | 2790.00 | 68 |
| 36 x 72 x 12 | 3197.00 | 82 |
| 36 x 84 x 12 | 3624.00 | 95 |
| 36 x 96 x 12 | 4083.00 | 109 |
| 36 x 120 x 12 | 4906.00 | 136 |
| 36 x 140 x 12 | 5448.00 | 160 |
| 40 x 48 x 12 | 2543.00 | 71 |
| 40 x 56 x 12 | 2776.00 | 79 |
| 40 x 60 x 12 | 3156.00 | 89 |
| 40 x 72 x 12 | 3430.00 | 106 |
| 40 x 84 x 12 | 3727.00 | 124 |
| 40 x 96 x 12 | 4274.00 | 142 |
| 40 x 120 x 12 | 4954.00 | 178 |
| 40 x 132 x 12 | 5760.00 | 190 |

### Plan No. 440, Class B

*Specification on page 15. Description on page 47.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 40 x 42 x 16 | $1760.00 | 80 |
| 40 x 56 x 16 | 2135.00 | 101 |
| 40 x 70 x 16 | 2476.00 | 126 |
| 40 x 84 x 16 | 2818.00 | 161 |
| 40 x 98 x 16 | 3143.00 | 196 |

# *Prices of Buildings Shown in This Book*

## *PRICES ON HOG HOUSES, CHICKEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, ETC.*

### Plan No. 461, Class B

*Specifications on page 15. Description on page 55.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Capacity for Ear Corn |
|---|---|---|
| 26 x 24 x 10 | $ 677.00 | 60 bushels for each 1 foot in length. A crib 50 feet long holds 3,000 bushels |
| 26 x 30 x 10 | 769.00 | |
| 26 x 36 x 10 | 866.00 | |
| 26 x 40 x 10 | 941.00 | |
| 26 x 50 x 10 | 1078.00 | |

### Plan No. 468, Class B

*Specifications on page 15. Description on page 55.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed |
|---|---|
| 6 x 8 | $54.00 |

### Plan No. 469, Class B

*Specifications on page 15. Description on page 53.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Add for Inside Pens Not Ready-Cut |
|---|---|---|
| 20 x 24 x 5 | $ 389.00 | $ 66.50 |
| 20 x 30 x 5 | 471.00 | 84.00 |
| 20 x 36 x 5 | 546.00 | 101.00 |
| 20 x 42 x 5 | 537.00 | 119.50 |
| 20 x 48 x 5 | 660.00 | 136.00 |
| 20 x 54 x 5 | 745.00 | 153.00 |
| 24 x 24 x 5 | 467.00 | 70.50 |
| 24 x 30 x 5 | 543.00 | 81.00 |
| 24 x 36 x 5 | 613.00 | 108.00 |
| 24 x 42 x 5 | 685.00 | 124.00 |
| 24 x 48 x 5 | 756.00 | 144.00 |
| 24 x 54 x 5 | 830.00 | 160.00 |
| 24 x 60 x 5 | 900.00 | 178.00 |
| 24 x 66 x 5 | 975.00 | 198.00 |

### Plan No. 470, Class B

*Specifications on page 15. Description on page 54.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Add for Inside Pens Not Ready-Cut |
|---|---|---|
| 20 x 24 x 4 | $ 359.00 | $ 66.50 |
| 20 x 30 x 4 | 423.00 | 84.00 |
| 20 x 36 x 4 | 475.00 | 101.00 |
| 20 x 42 x 4 | 544.00 | 119.50 |
| 24 x 24 x 5 | 441.00 | 70.50 |
| 24 x 30 x 5 | 506.00 | 81.00 |
| 24 x 36 x 5 | 577.00 | 108.00 |
| 24 x 42 x 5 | 644.00 | 124.00 |
| 24 x 48 x 5 | 714.00 | 144.00 |
| 24 x 54 x 5 | 793.00 | 160.00 |
| 24 x 60 x 5 | 863.00 | 178.00 |
| 24 x 78 x 5 | 1057.00 | 216.00 |
| 24 x 120 x 5 | 1545.00 | 350.00 |

### Plan No 471, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on page 56.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Capacity | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Oats | Ear Corn |
| 26 x 28 x 16 | $1565.00 | 2,420 | 3,450 |
| 26 x 32 x 16 | 1704.00 | 2,750 | 4,000 |
| 26 x 36 x 16 | 1852.00 | 3,110 | 4,550 |
| 26 x 42 x 16 | 1914.00 | 3,628 | 5,350 |
| 28 x 28 x 16 | 1632.00 | 3,024 | 3,450 |
| 28 x 32 x 16 | 1771.00 | 3,456 | 4,000 |
| 28 x 36 x 16 | 1907.00 | 3,888 | 4,500 |
| 28 x 42 x 16 | 2111.00 | 4,536 | 5,350 |
| 28 x 48 x 16 | 2305.00 | 5,184 | 6,200 |

### Plan No. 472, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on page 58.*

| Size | Price—Ready-Framed |
|---|---|
| 36 x 36 x 10 | $ 969.00 |
| 36 x 48 x 10 | 1230.00 |
| 36 x 60 x 10 | 1353.00 |
| 40 x 36 x 10 | 973.00 |
| 40 x 48 x 10 | 1192.00 |
| 40 x 72 x 10 | 1531.00 |

### Plan No. 473, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on page 58.*

| Size | Price—Ready-Framed |
|---|---|
| 18 x 42 | $ 701.00 |
| 18 x 56 | 869.00 |
| 20 x 42 | 824.00 |
| 20 x 56 | 945.00 |
| 20 x 70 | 1127.00 |
| 24 x 42 | 838.00 |
| 24 x 56 | 1032.00 |
| 24 x 70 | 1228.00 |

### Plan No. 477, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on page 60.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Add for Floor | Add for Roosts and Feed Troughs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 x 20 x 6 | $ 282.00 | $ 66.00 | $ 41.50 |
| 20 x 40 x 6 | 424.00 | 140.00 | 90.50 |
| 20 x 60 x 6 | 591.00 | 208.00 | 131.00 |
| 20 x 80 x 6 | 762.00 | 276.00 | 181.00 |
| 20 x 100 x 6 | 929.00 | 351.00 | 227.00 |

### Plan No. 479, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on page 59.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Extra for Floor | Extra for Nests, Roosts and Drop Board |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 x 10 | $158.00 | $18.00 | $14.50 |
| 12 x 20 | 232.00 | 33.00 | 28.50 |
| 12 x 30 | 316.00 | 51.00 | 43.00 |
| 12 x 40 | 405.00 | 65.00 | 56.60 |
| 12 x 50 | 476.00 | 85.00 | 73.00 |

### Plan No. 482, Class A

*Specifications on page 14. Description on page 52.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Extra for Inside Pens Not Ready-Cut |
|---|---|---|
| 20 x 24 x 5 | $ 402.00 | $ 66.50 |
| 20 x 30 x 5 | 474.00 | 84.00 |
| 20 x 36 x 5 | 547.00 | 101.00 |
| 20 x 42 x 5 | 619.00 | 119.50 |
| 20 x 48 x 5 | 686.00 | 136.00 |
| 20 x 54 x 5 | 758.00 | 153.50 |
| 24 x 24 x 5 | 463.00 | 70.50 |
| 24 x 30 x 5 | 542.00 | 81.00 |
| 24 x 36 x 5 | 616.00 | 109.00 |
| 24 x 42 x 5 | 689.00 | 124.00 |
| 24 x 48 x 5 | 763.00 | 144.00 |
| 24 x 54 x 5 | 838.00 | 160.00 |
| 24 x 60 x 5 | 914.00 | 177.50 |
| 24 x 66 x 5 | 986.00 | 198.50 |
| 24 x 90 x 5 | 1249.00 | 256.00 |

# Prices of Buildings Shown in This Book

## PRICES ON SHEDS

### Plan No. 485, Class B

*Specifications on page 15. Description on page 57.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed | Hay Mow Capacity—Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 20 x 24 x 18 | $ 276.00 | 23 |
| 20 x 32 x 18 | 545.00 | 31 |
| 20 x 40 x 18 | 648.00 | 39 |
| 20 x 48 x 18 | 736.00 | 47 |
| 20 x 56 x 18 | 834.00 | 55 |
| 20 x 64 x 18 | 902.00 | 62 |
| 20 x 72 x 18 | 1003.00 | 70 |
| 20 x 80 x 18 | 1103.00 | 78 |

### Plan No. 486, Class B

*Specifications on page 15. Description on page 57.*

| Width, Length and Height of Stud | Price—Ready-Framed |
|---|---|
| 20 x 24 x 7 | $263.00 |
| 20 x 36 x 7 | 354.00 |
| 20 x 48 x 7 | 430.00 |
| 20 x 60 x 7 | 523.00 |
| 20 x 72 x 7 | 639.00 |

# Guaranteed Farm Fencing

### Gordon "Intertwisted-Stay" Fence

*Illustrated on page 61.*

| Catalog No. | Height | No. of Bars | Length of Stay | Weight per 100 Rods A | Weight per 100 Rods B | Price per Rod A | Price per Rod B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5A7001 | 26 inches | 7 | 12 inches | 350 lbs. | 575 lbs. | $0.28 | $0.38 |
| 5A7003 | 26 inches | 7 | 6 inches | 450 lbs. | 700 lbs. | .32 | .46 |
| 5A7005 | 32 inches | 8 | 12 inches | 400 lbs. | 625 lbs. | .30 | .43 |
| 5A7007 | 32 inches | 8 | 6 inches | 525 lbs. | 800 lbs. | .39 | .51 |
| 5A7009 | 39 inches | 9 | 12 inches | 450 lbs. | 700 lbs. | .31 | .47 |
| 5A7011 | 39 inches | 9 | 6 inches | 575 lbs. | 900 lbs. | .42 | .60 |
| 5A7013 | 47 inches | 10 | 12 inches | 500 lbs. | 800 lbs. | .35 | .56 |
| 5A7015 | 47 inches | 10 | 6 inches | 650 lbs. | 1,025 lbs. | .48 | .69 |

### Van Tine "Stiff-Stay" Fence

*Illustrated on page 61.*

| Catalog No. | Height | No. of Bars | Length of Stay | Weight per 100 Rods A | Weight per 100 Rods B | Price per Rod A | Price per Rod B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5A7017 | 26 inches | 7 | 12 inches | 450 lbs. | 580 lbs. | $0.33 | $0.39 |
| 5A7019 | 26 inches | 7 | 6 inches | 570 lbs. | 734 lbs. | .43 | .53 |
| 5A7021 | 32 inches | 8 | 12 inches | 510 lbs. | 670 lbs. | .42 | .42 |
| 5A7023 | 32 inches | 8 | 6 inches | 660 lbs. | 850 lbs. | .45 | .54 |
| 5A7025 | 47 inches | 10 | 12 inches | 630 lbs. | 840 lbs. | .47 | .56 |
| 5A7027 | 47 inches | 10 | 6 inches | 830 lbs. | 1,100 lbs. | .58 | .76 |

### Gordon "Intertwisted-Stay" Barbed Bottom Hog Fence

| Catalog No. | Height | No. of Bars | Length of Stay | Weight per 100 Rods | Price per Rod |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5A7029 | 26 inches | 7 | 12 inches | 350 lbs. | $0.28 |
| 5A7031 | 26 inches | 7 | 6 inches | 450 lbs. | .34 |
| 5A7033 | 32 inches | 8 | 6 inches | 525 lbs. | .39 |

### Gordon Poultry Fence

*Illustrated on page 62.*

| Catalog No. | Height | No. of Bars | Length of Stay | Weight per 100 Rods | Price per Rod |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5A7037 | 50 inches | 17 | 6 inches | 900 lbs. | $0.64 |
| 5A7039 | 60 inches | 19 | 6 inches | 1,000 lbs. | .70 |

Comes in 10 and 20-rod rolls.

### Gordon Poultry Netting

#### Prices—2-Inch Mesh

*Illustrated on page 62.*

| Catalog No. | Width | Length | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5A7047 | 12 inches | 150 feet | $1.42 |
| 5A7049 | 18 inches | 150 feet | 1.87 |
| 5A7051 | 24 inches | 150 feet | 2.38 |
| 5A7053 | 30 inches | 150 feet | 2.84 |
| 5A7055 | 36 inches | 150 feet | 3.25 |
| 5A7057 | 42 inches | 150 feet | 3.79 |
| 5A7059 | 48 inches | 150 feet | 4.32 |
| 5A7061 | 60 inches | 150 feet | 5.39 |
| 5A7063 | 72 inches | 150 feet | 6.48 |

#### Prices—1-Inch Mesh

*Illustrated on page 62.*

| Catalog No. | Width | Length | Price |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5A7065 | 12 inches | 150 feet | $ 3.34 |
| 5A7069 | 18 inches | 150 feet | 4.31 |
| 5A7071 | 24 inches | 150 feet | 5.50 |
| 5A7073 | 30 inches | 150 feet | 6.58 |
| 5A7075 | 36 inches | 150 feet | 7.50 |
| 5A7077 | 42 inches | 150 feet | 8.76 |
| 5A7079 | 48 inches | 150 feet | 10.01 |
| 5A7081 | 60 inches | 150 feet | 12.25 |
| 5A7083 | 72 inches | 150 feet | 14.70 |

### Gordon Barbed Wire—Illustrated on Page 62

| No. | Size Wire | Weight per Spool of 80 Rods: Hog Wire | Weight per Spool of 80 Rods: Cattle Wire | Price per Spool of 80 Rods: Hog Wire | Price per Spool of 80 Rods: Cattle Wire |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5A7041 | No. 14 | 55 lbs. | 52 lbs. | $3.98 | $3.92 |
| 5A7043 | No. 13 | 70 lbs. | ..... | 4.78 | ... |
| 5A7045 | No. 12 | 87 lbs. | 83 lbs. | 5.39 | 5.02 |

### Gordon Wire Stretcher

No. 5A7067. Price $7.34

# *Prices of Gordon Standard Cupolas*

## Style A—Sizes and Prices Illustrated on Page 64

| Number | Diameter of Flue | Base Moulding | Height, Over All | Price F.O.B. Davenport |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3A3122 | 22 inches | 43 x 43 inches | 9½ feet | $42.75 |
| 3A3124 | 24 inches | 48 x 48 inches | 11 feet | 49.88 |
| 3A3127 | 27 inches | 51 x 51 inches | 12 feet | 54.63 |
| 3A3130 | 30 inches | 56 x 56 inches | 13 feet | 59.38 |
| 3A3136 | 36 inches | 66 x 66 inches | 14 feet | 71.25 |

If the lightning rod attachment is desired, including 15 feet of copper cable, add $2.25, this will save you $2.50 when you rod your building. Shipped with horse ornament, unless cow, sheep, pig or rooster is ordered. If damper is desired, add $1.85 extra.

## Style B—Sizes and Prices Illustrated on Page 64

| Number | Diameter of Flue | Base Moulding | Height, Over All | Price F.O.B. Davenport |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3A3222 | 22 inches | 41 x 41 inches | 9 feet | $33.25 |
| 3A3224 | 24 inches | 46 x 46 inches | 11 feet | 35.63 |
| 3A3227 | 27 inches | 49 x 49 inches | 12 feet | 40.38 |
| 3A3230 | 30 inches | 54 x 54 inches | 13 feer | 45.12 |
| 3A3236 | 36 inches | 64 x 64 inches | 14 feet | 49.68 |

The prices include a handsome weather vane. Lightning rod attachment and 15 feet of cable is $2.25 extra. The horse ornament is always shipped unless otherwise ordered. All cupola prices are F. O. B. Davenport or our factory in central Iowa.

## New Standard Cupola Illustrated on Page 65

| Number | Base Moulding | Height, Over All | Price F. O. B. Davenport |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3A3324 | 24 x 24 | 6 feet | $19.00 |
| 3A3327 | 27 x 27 | 7 feet | 22.80 |
| 3A3330 | 30 x 30 | 8 feet | 25.65 |
| 3A3336 | 36 x 36 | 9 feet | 28.50 |
| 3A3342 | 42 x 42 | 10 feet | 33.25 |
| 3A3348 | 48 x 48 | 12 feet | 38.00 |

These prices are F. O. B. Davenport.

If lightning rod attachment is desired, including 15-foot 36-wire copper cable, add $2.25 net.

## Foul Air Duct Accelerator Illustrated on Page 23

| Number | Base | Height of Base | Ventilating Flue | Height, Over All | Selling Price |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3A3510 | 14 x 14 | 15 inches | 10 inches | 40 inches | $ 8.70 |
| 3A3512 | 16 x 16 | 17 inches | 12 inches | 44 inches | 10.43 |
| 3A3514 | 18 x 18 | 19 inches | 14 inches | 50 inches | 12.17 |
| 3A3516 | 21 x 21 | 20 inches | 16 inches | 54 inches | 13.90 |
| 3A3520 | 24 x 24 | 27 inches | 20 inches | 62 inches | 17.38 |
| 3A3524 | 28 x 28 | 30 inches | 24 inches | 70 inches | 22.60 |
| 3A3530 | 34 x 34 | 32 inches | 30 inches | 80 inches | 27.82 |

## Additional Information—Important to You

To obtain floor plans of the barns priced on pages 1, 2 and 3, read instructions on pages 9 and 17.

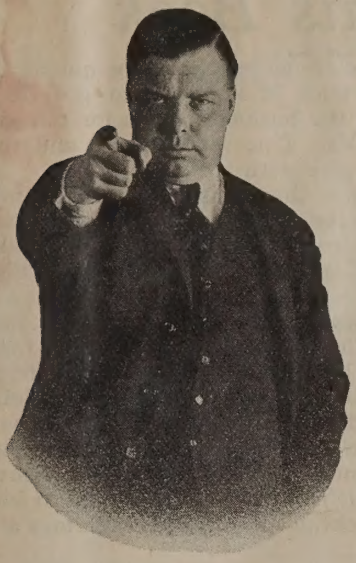
We furnish complete hay carrier outfits, including rope, with every barn having a hay mow.

We furnish sufficient lumber, hardware, millwork and paint to complete the various buildings according to the plans and specifications. These plans are furnished free without any extra charge whatever.

Wood block floors and cupolas should be ordered shipped with other material.

On pages 14 and 15 are shown the complete specifications of the two classes of buildings.

Interior equipment for buildings, such as stalls, pens, roosts, etc., are not sold Ready-Cut. The price is in addition to the price of the building and so are listed in separate columns.



# The Barn Man Says STOP!

## Aren't Your Questions Answered Here?

*You Can Save a Lot of Time by Reading This Catalog Through*


| | Question | Answer on page |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | What Material We Furnish and What Grades | 14–15 |
| 2 | What Size Building Makes a Carload | 17 |
| 3 | Who Pays the Freight | 17 |
| 4 | What "Ready-Framing" Means | 12–13 |
| 5 | If Skilled Labor Is Necessary to Build a Ready-Framed Barn | 13 |
| 6 | How to Lay Out Building Site | 28 |
| 7 | How to Secure Free Floor Plans | 9 |
| 8 | About Our Responsibility | Inside Cover |
| 9 | Our Terms | 7 |
| 10 | How to Mix Concrete for Walls and Floors | 29 |
| 11 | How High You Should Build Tile or Concrete Walls | 29 |
| 12 | What "Guaranteed—No Extras" Means | 16 |
| 13 | Why We Can Sell for Less | 16 |
| 14 | About Hay-Unloading Tools | 14, 15 and 20 |
| 15 | About Cow Stalls | 69 |
| 16 | About Litter Carriers | 73 |
| 17 | Why Our Barn Equipment Costs Less | 66 |
| 18 | Why We Do Not Ready-Cut Siding and Sheathing | 13 |
| 19 | How We Arrange Floor Plans to Suit You | 9 |
| 20 | About "Permanent Construction" | 29 |
| 21 | About Hog Houses | 51 to 54 |
| 22 | About Granaries and Cribs | 55–56 |
| 23 | About Implement Houses | 58 |
| 24 | About Poultry Houses | 59–60 |
| 25 | From Where We Ship | 17 |
| 26 | Facts About Lumber | 10–11 |
| 27 | How a Barn Is Ventilated | 21–23 |
| 28 | About the Shawver-Truss Roof | 24 |
| 29 | About the Braced-Rafter Roof | 25 |
| 30 | About the Gothic Roof | 26 |
| 31 | If We Sell Cement | 17 |
| 32 | About Horse Stalls | 72 |
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| 34 | About Cupolas | 64–65 |
| 35 | About Dividing the Floor Space in Dairy Barns | 9 |
| 36 | About Doors and Windows | 18–19 |
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## Our Liberal Terms

(1) CASH WITH ORDER—2% discount for cash in full with order.

(2) BANK GUARANTEE—If you do not want to send cash in full with order and take advantage of our 2% discount offer, send us $100.00 as an evidence of sincerity and good faith and deposit the balance of the *Net Catalog Price* with your banker, having him sign a statement that the money has been deposited to our credit and will be remitted to us five days after arrival of material, provided it is satisfactory. This gives you the privilege of inspection.

(No discount allowed under Term No. 2).

No matter which method of terms you may select, you are absolutely protected by our Legal Binding Guarantee.

## Our Guarantee

We guarantee to furnish enough of the various kinds of material to build each building according to the picture, the plans shown and the specifications given.

We guarantee that there will be *No Extras*. Should any shortage or errors occur we agree to make them good.

We guarantee all material to be equal to or better than the grades specified.

In six words, *WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK.*

GORDON-VAN TINE CO.

## Index


| Subject | Page |
|---|---|
| Dairy Barns | 32 to 49 |
| Feeder Barns | 44 to 48 |
| General-Purpose Barns | 32 to 49 |
| Hog Houses | 51 to 55 |
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| Sheds | 57 and 58 |
| Granaries and Cribs | 55 and 56 |
| Barn Equipment | 66 to 76 |
| Fencing | 61 and 62 |
| Cupolas | 64 and 65 |

# *Why and How We Prepared This Book*

THIS BOOK on Barns and Farm Buildings has been prepared with three ideas in view—

(1) To give you complete and accurate information on all points connected with farm buildings in general, and to illustrate what we have proven by test to be the best practice to use in all kinds of farm buildings and under all conditions.

(2) To accurately describe and catalog the best types of barns and farm buildings and the material of which they are built, and

(3) To quote you accurate and guaranteed prices on all the material necessary to build these buildings, so that you may order with your eyes open and know what you are going to get in grade, size, and quantity down to the last shingle nail.

We have condensed this information in as brief space as possible, confining ourselves to facts and avoiding long harangues on unproved theories. We tell only what we know, and we guarantee what we say to be true. We have not been content to take the word of others, we have gone out after the facts to the farmers themselves—men who make their living on the farm, who are out in their overalls doing the work—not wealthy experimenters who take up with every fad and fancy. Our investigators have traveled up and down in the land month in and month out, visiting farmers in all sections and states, questioning and tabulating the answers to the questions until we have obtained a mass of fact material from which to form our conclusions. We have tested out these conclusions and we present them to you in this book, not alone as printed information, but embodied in the barns themselves—built into every building we sell.

The greatest asset we have is the good will of our customers. For over fifty-two years we have been earnestly and carefully endeavoring to give every man who bought of us full value in goods and service, and the good will of more than two hundred thousand satisfied customers, which is the result of that policy, is the most valuable thing we own.

The only way to satisfy a man and satisfy him permanently is, we believe, to treat him sincerely, just as we want to be treated when we are on the buyer's side of the counter.

## How We Get 60% of Our Business

We have in our files thousands of letters from people who bought of us years ago, and who, in writing to inquire about some other things they now need, tell us how absolutely satisfied they are with their barns. And they usually wind up by telling us of three or four people who are going to build and to whom they want us to send catalogs. Over sixty per cent of our business comes to us in this way, through our satisfied customers. That is why we say that this Good Will is our greatest asset.

That is also the reason we are so jealous of the quality of every nail and shingle and stick of lumber that goes into Gordon-Van Tine Buildings, the business reason for the unparalleled value of Gordon-Van Tine merchandise and the unequaled service which we give with it.

But there is another cause than this cold dollars-and-cents-business reason. It is the deep satisfaction which we get in knowing that we have enabled a man to buy a better building than he could get anywhere else and saved him money on it, too.

There are a great many ways in which we could cheapen Gordon-Van Tine Farm Buildings—places which most men would not notice when they bought. But these little defects in plan and material would show up when the barn was built and our customer would be dissatisfied, even though we had given him the benefit of the lowered cost when he bought. For what our customers want, we believe, are *Good* Farm Buildings—the *best* that their money can buy at just as low a cost as this quality can be obtained, and such buildings are all that we sell.

## The Plans Must Be Right

We know that fine material alone does not guarantee a fine barn—it is the plan by which that material is put together. So we have perfected our plans. We have employed only first-rate Farm Building Architects and have checked their work with the practical facts which our investigations have disclosed, until we were sure our plans were correct and then we have gone ahead and proved it in the actual building.

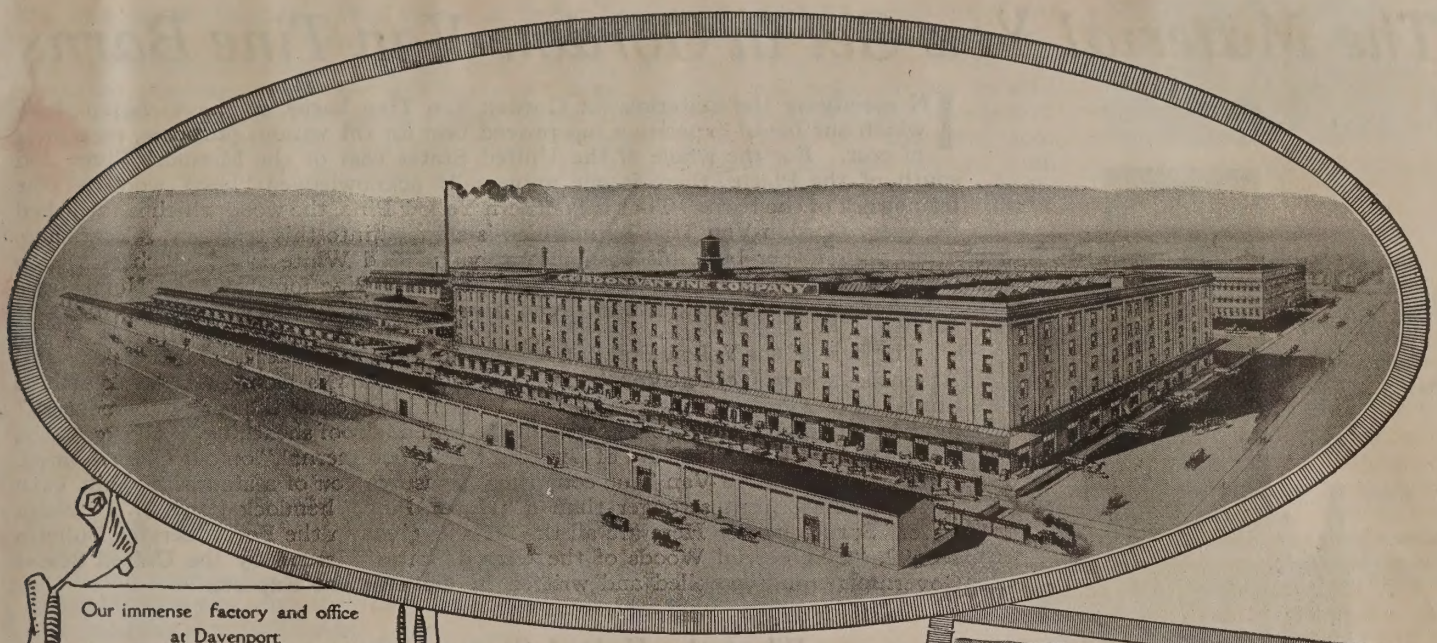
We have employed and developed experts in such problems as ventilation to enable us to give authoritative advice and counsel on these very important subjects, and have added at their suggestion various details of ventilation, equipment, etc., which give Gordon-Van Tine Barns a degree of efficiency in ventilation arrangement, working conditions etc., unknown two years ago.

## We Have Gone to the Farmers Themselves

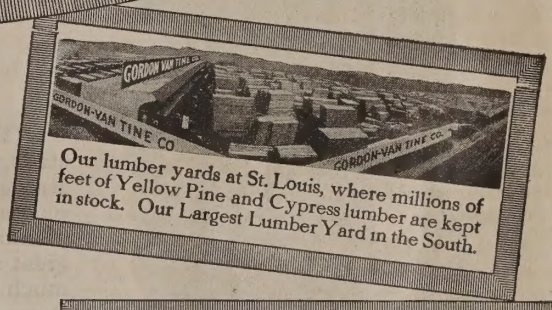
In order to procure the data necessary for us to prepare Gordon-Van Tine barns, our architects and investigators have toured every part of the country. Not content with the information which has been published, not content with the material prepared by the agricultural colleges, we have gone out to the farmers themselves—learned first hand their problems and their needs, as well as the crop and climatic conditions of every section.

A barn that will serve a Dakota farmer best will not do at all in Texas, and the Texas barn will not suit conditions in Pennsylvania. This is because of the difference in the kind

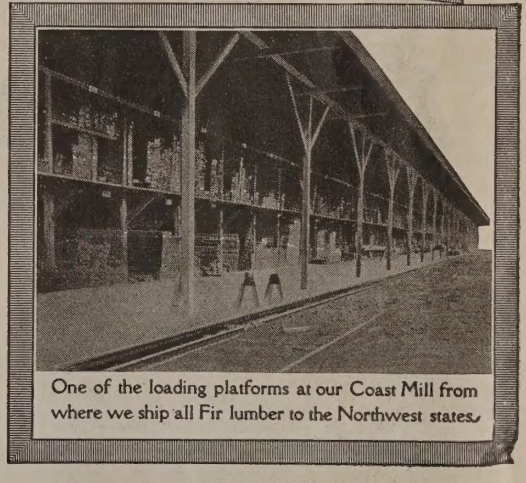
A part of our force of architects - the barn experts who draw our plans.




Our immense factory and office at Davenport




Our lumber yards at St. Louis, where millions of feet of Yellow Pine and Cypress lumber are kept in stock. Our Largest Lumber Yard in the South.



One of the loading platforms at our Coast Mill from where we ship all Fir lumber to the Northwest states.

of farming done and in the difference in climate. A Dakota barn must be built to withstand much lateral stress from high winds that are frequent there, and that will rack a barn that is not framed right. In Pennsylvania two feet of wet snow falling in twenty-four hours is not at all unusual, but there is very little wind. The snow falls gently and lies where it falls. Pennsylvania barn roofs must be designed to carry such loads. In Dakota there is little rainfall after harvest and the fields are large. Wheat is not damaged in the stack, and there is too much of it to haul and put in a barn before threshing, as is the practice in Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania farmer has use for much bedding at the barn—the Dakota farmer has not—in most every respect, conditions are widely different, and barns should be planned with such difference in climate and farm practice in mind. But further than an understanding of climate and crop conditions, even, to plan real practical barns takes a knowledge of farming that can come only from actual experience in doing the work—first-hand information. We believe that the men who know best about **FARMING** and **FARM BUILDINGS** are the **FARMERS.** That is why we went to the farmers themselves—to ask their opinions and get their advice and recommendations.

With this great fund of information to draw on, our architects have been able to see what the farmers want and need—to know exactly the conditions they are up against and to apply their own technical knowledge, and the first-hand knowledge of the farmers, to plan barns which are practical to a degree never before attained.

Not a detail is sacrificed which serves to make Gordon-Van Tine barns scientifically correct, but they are made practically correct, too. They are not architects' dreams of what barns should be—they are what our architects and the farmers know barns ought to be—facts, instead of theories—barns instead of pictures.

## Floor Plans Free With Order

The barns shown in this book are all priced without interior equipment, as the amount and kind of stock, etc., are different on nearly every farm and every farmer, therefore, needs his own specially equipped and planned barn. Choose the design of barn which best suits you. Send us your order and we will prepare the floor plans free, submit you drawings and revise and redraw the sketches until you are completely satisfied. This service is absolutely free and goes with the order.

## How to Get Floor Plans Before Order

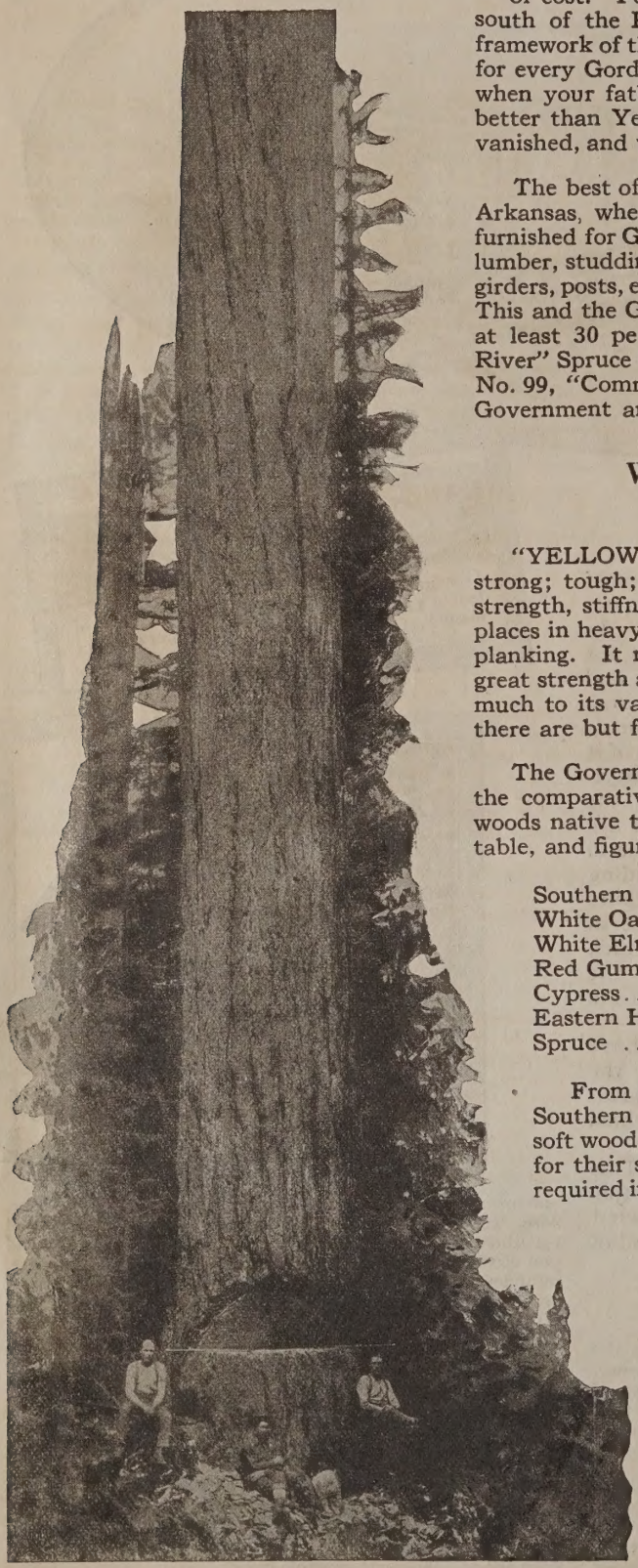
Gordon-Van Tine are anxious to be of help to everyone who is building a barn or a farm building, but we insist on giving real, personal service. In order to prevent our time being wasted by children or curiosity seekers, and the work of our high-priced experts going for naught, we have made it a rule to ask for a deposit of $3.00 for floor plans when not drawn for a barn already ordered. This sum is, of course, entirely inadequate for the work done, and is simply to protect you who are really interested and insure you of getting thoughtful, personal service. Otherwise, we would be compelled to resort to the device used by others who advertise free plans for the asking, and send you stock plans printed. This charge of $3.00 is, of course, refunded on receipt of your order for material, even if that order is for no more than $25.00. Remember that you can obtain your floor plans without any deposit at all by simply sending your order with your request, and be perfectly safe in so doing, as the plans must be absolutely satisfactory to you in either event.

We have drawn upon the knowledge of our great material and construction departments, with the experience of 52 years continuously supplying lumber products and buildings back of them, to make sure that the kind of materials used, and the sizes shown were absolutely the best for the purpose.

We have done all this, and then checked our results in actual practice so we could furnish you barns and farm buildings which we can guarantee and which we can at the same time sell at the lowest possible prices.

Not a foot of lumber is used in these barns unnecessarily, but not a foot has been left out which is needed for strength or durability.

# *The Material You Get in Gordon-Van Tine Barns*



*A Douglas Fir Tree. We get our Fir lumber from timber like this.*

IN specifying the materials for Gordon-Van Tine barns, we have chosen those which our broad experience has proved best for the various purposes, regardless of cost. For the whole of the United States east of the Missouri River and south of the Platte, there is one universally acknowledged "best" wood for the framework of the barn. That is Southern Yellow Pine, the wood which is furnished for every Gordon-Van Tine barn which is shipped into this territory. Years ago, when your father built his barn, he probably used White Pine, which was even better than Yellow Pine, but now the vast White Pine forests of the North have vanished, and what little is now found is used for highly specialized purposes.

The best of the Yellow Pine comes from the forests of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, where Gordon-Van Tine's Yellow Pine comes from. The pick of it is furnished for Gordon-Van Tine barns. From it is milled all the heavy "Dimension" lumber, studding rafters, joists, etc., all the wall and roof sheathing. All except the girders, posts, etc. These are of Cypress, the "wood eternal," on our Class A barns. This and the Gordon-Van Tine construction insures you of a staunchly built barn at least 30 pe cent stronger than a "Huron Pine," hemlock barn, or a "Nona River" Spruce barn. Here are all the facts as given in the Forest Service Bulletin No. 99, "Commercial Woods of the United States," issued by the United States Government and compiled and written by Government Experts.

## What the United States Government Says About Yellow Pine

"YELLOW PINE—CHARACTER AND QUALITIES—Heavy, hard, very strong; tough; grain fine, even, straight; durable in contact with the soil. Its strength, stiffness, freedom from defects and its lasting properties fit it for many places in heavy construction, such as beams, girders, sills, joists, rafters, floors and planking. It may be had in long pieces, free from serious defects, and possesses great strength and stiffness. In addition to that, it has enduring qualities that add much to its value. In a large part of the country it is so extensively used that there are but few places of importance it does not fill."

The Government Forest Service made a series of exhaustive tests to determine the comparative strength and dependability of the most important commercial woods native to the country. The result of these tests is shown in the following table, and figures representing pounds pressure under which each variety yielded:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Southern Yellow Pine | 8,630 | pounds |
| White Oak | 8,160 | " |
| White Elm | 6,950 | " |
| Red Gum | 6,450 | " |
| Cypress | 7,110 | " |
| Eastern Hemlock | 6,180 | " |
| Spruce | 5,310 | " |

From the above it will be seen that the Government test showed that Southern Yellow Pine not only far surpassed all of the strongest of the other soft woods, but was superior to White Oak, Elm and Gum, hardwoods famous for their strength and stiffness. And strength and stiffness are the qualities required in the framework of your barn.

## Cypress, the Wood Eternal, Used for Outside Finish, Sills and Posts

For all outside finish and for the sills and posts on our Class A barns, Cypress, the Wood Eternal, is used. This wood is practically everlasting. Water will not rot it—weather has no effect on it. It is *the* wood for the purpose, so we use it—a fact that means years to the life of your barn. All sills and posts and outside finish on Class B barns is the best grade of short leaf Yellow Pine.

## Barn Boards of White Pine—Siding of Fir

The best wood for barn boards or barn siding is White Pine—so that is the wood Gordon-Van Tine uses on all Class A Gordon-Van Tine barns. Where barns are shown with vertical barn boards, we furnish fine No. 1 White Pine barn boards and

the best *metal* battens. This makes as fine a barn wall, neat, trim and tight, as money can buy. The metal battens are a great improvement. They are more sightly, will not split, are absolutely tight and will not come loose. If the joints swell or contract they automatically adjust themselves.

Our vertical barn siding is the famous Pullman Car Siding, the same pattern and grade used by railroads all over the country, proven by the most drastic tests. This is a practically clear grade, clean cut, handsome, and makes by far the best siding ever used on barns. On Class A barns it is finished in Old-Growth Douglas Fir. Class B barns have short-leaf Yellow Pine.

## Fir Lumber for the Northwest

For the territory west of the Missouri and north of the Platte, Fir lumber is furnished throughout for framing, sheathing and flooring. Fir, as everyone in this territory knows, is just as good for all the purposes as the lumber described above, and is cheaper, owing to lower freight rates. We furnish all this lumber direct from our own mill in Washington.

Do not confuse the Douglas Fir we furnish with the lumber called Fir found so often in local yards. Good fir is equal to any wood for serviceable wear.

## We Furnish the Finest House Paint for Our Barns

For our Class A barns we do not furnish the usual barn paint, but the best House Paint—the finest mixed paint sold, superior to lead and oil, and enough for two coats. We believe that these barns are so fine that nothing is too good for them.

## We Furnish Extra Clear, 5 x 2 Red Cedar Shingles

For the roof Red Cedar shingles are the standard the world over and we furnish the finest grade of Red Cedar shingles obtainable. They are absolutely clear, and are the thickest grade, what are known as "five-to-two clears." This means that the butts of five shingles, placed one on top of the other, measure full two inches. Most other concerns furnish Star A Star six to two shingles—it takes six shingles to make two inches, a much cheaper, flimsy shingle that soon needs replacing. This is just another instance of Gordon-Van Tine's thorough quality, for to the layman both shingles look alike—the difference is a good many years in wearing.

On Class B barns we furnish the finest Shingle Roll Roofing—our famous Jap-a-Top asphalt slate surfaced roofing, with shingle pattern stamped in. This is guaranteed for fifteen years, but will actually last much longer. It is fire-retarding—sparks cannot set it ablaze—good looking, warm and tight. A choice of two colors is offered, red or green, both being furnished by the real color of the crushed slate rolled into the asphalt. They are therefore non-fading, and always good looking.

*Gordon Pullman Fir Barn Siding—Design No. 116*

## Built-Up Doors—Windows and Frames

All doors are furnished *built up, ready to hang*. They are made in our own factory, the finest barn doors ever turned out. Read pages 18 and 19, which tell all about them. Window frames furnished, all made up, ready to put together. They are made of the finest White Pine, all machined like a piece of cabinet work—a wonderful frame. All windows are shipped glazed. All are of finest clear White Pine, just as good as the windows in the finest homes.

## Hay Carrier Outfits Included in all Barns

Hay Carrier Outfits are included for all barns—the finest carriers money can buy. Carriers should be put in when the barn is going up, so we furnish them with the barn at no extra cost. They are described complete on page 20.

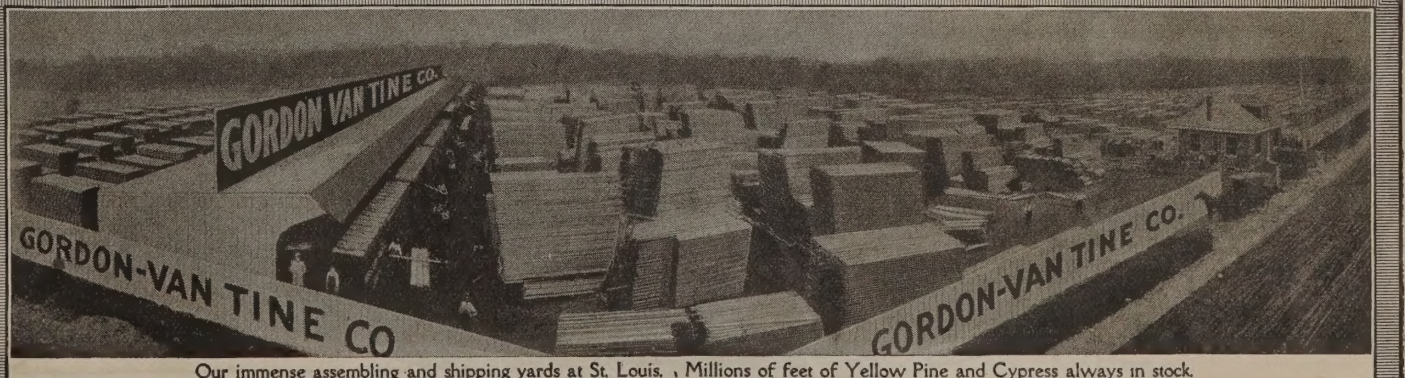
## All Nails, Hardware, etc., Furnished

All necessary nails, bolts, tinwork, hinges, latches, locks and all other hardware is furnished to erect the barn. Everything is included to make the barn *complete*. Many retail lumbermen profess to meet Gordon-Van Tine prices, but the bills which they submit do not include anything but lumber and millwork. Aside from the fact that they absolutely cannot furnish you a Gordon-Van Tine planned barn (our plans and blue prints can only be had by purchasing the barn complete) they further mislead you by failing to include hardware, tinwork, nails, paint, hay carrier outfits, etc. Yet they claim to furnish a competitive bill when these costly items, which represent 20 to 40 per cent of the entire bill aren't even mentioned. When anyone claims to meet Gordon-Van Tine prices, be very sure there are no "jokers." Make them produce Gordon-Van Tine plans—give you a money-back guarantee that they will match Gordon-Van Tine quality and grades—and, above all, see that all materials which Gordon-Van Tine specify are included.

And remember that no retail dealer can furnish your barn to you Ready Framed. This service—that of calculating all angles and sawing all framing material to fit exactly on great power-driven saws at our factory, we are able to perform for you for a few dollars on the *largest* barn, and it saves you up to sometimes fifty-fold on the cost of erection.

## Free Plans

Plans and complete instructions are furnished free of charge with every barn sold. Gordon-Van Tine plans are *not for sale*—they can only be secured by buying the material for the building. Do not believe anyone who tells you he can furnish you Gordon-Van Tine plans, as they cannot be bought. When you buy a Gordon-Van Tine barn you are assured of getting the finest material of all sorts, the best construction, the most modern plans, and everything you need from the sills to the shingle nails. You are assured of satisfaction—it goes with the order. When you buy elsewhere you take chances.




Our immense assembling and shipping yards at St. Louis. Millions of feet of Yellow Pine and Cypress always in stock.

# How Ready-Framing Solves Barn-Building

View showing Ready-Cut Barn being assembled from Ready-Cut Stock Bins. 92% of a Ready-Cut Barn is taken right from these bins.

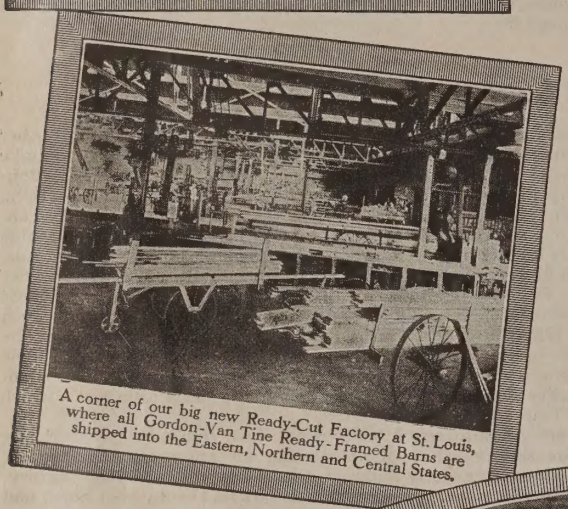
THE difficulties of barn building come at the start, in framing the barn. Even with the most complete and exact plan, it is difficult to do all the intricate calculating and marking and cutting that is necessary to get the material ready to frame up. In other words, the problem of barn building is the cutting of the *dimension* or *framing* lumber. You have probably often noticed a pile of lumber on a farm, and several carpenters busy with it, measuring and marking and sawing. You probably passed the same place several times in the next week or two and noticed that the men were stil, there, and still busy with their rules and their saws.

Then one day, almost like magic, the frame was erected and the real work of building started. From then on each day's progress was easily noted, and it took but a short time until the barn was finished—the tedious part, when little headway was discernible, was at first. But those carpenters were working all the time—they weren't getting anywhere because they were still *preparing the material for use.*

Years ago sawmills took the first step toward preparing the material. From the time the builder actually cut the tree himself, on down to the present, the trend has always been toward a more complete preparation of the material by machine before it reaches the carpenter.

The Gordon-Van Tine System of Ready-Framing marks the final step. By it all this laborious time-wasting labor is eliminated, for all the measuring, calculating, sawing, beveling, etc., is done in an incredibly short time at the factory, where it should be done. The carpenters are now entirely freed of this drudgery of preparing the material—they devote their time to the actual building.

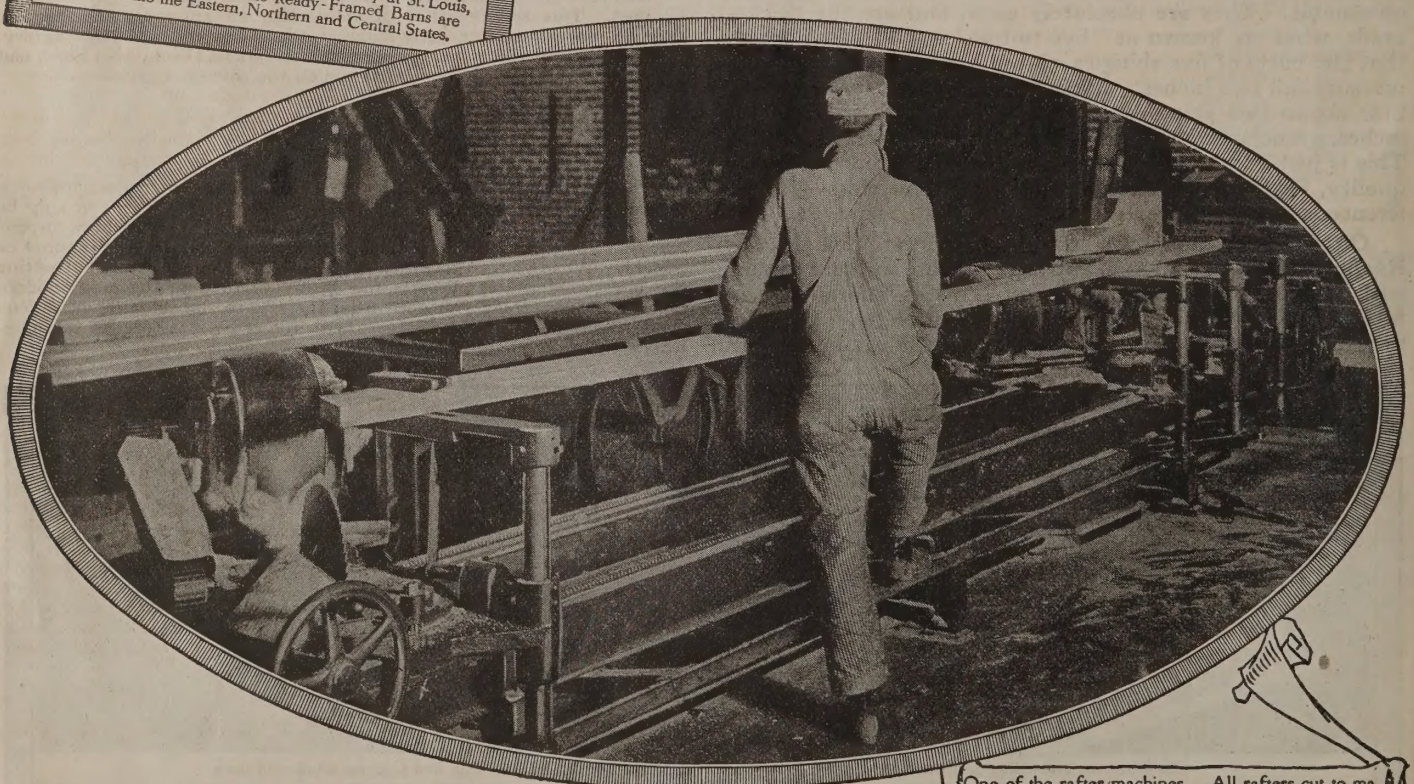
Accurately drawn plans, with angles and joints figured precisely to the sixty-fourth part of an inch, enable us to employ the most accurate and wonderful machines. These machines, electric driven, set accurately to the sixty-fourth of an inch, cut all this material absolutely true and exact at incredible speed.



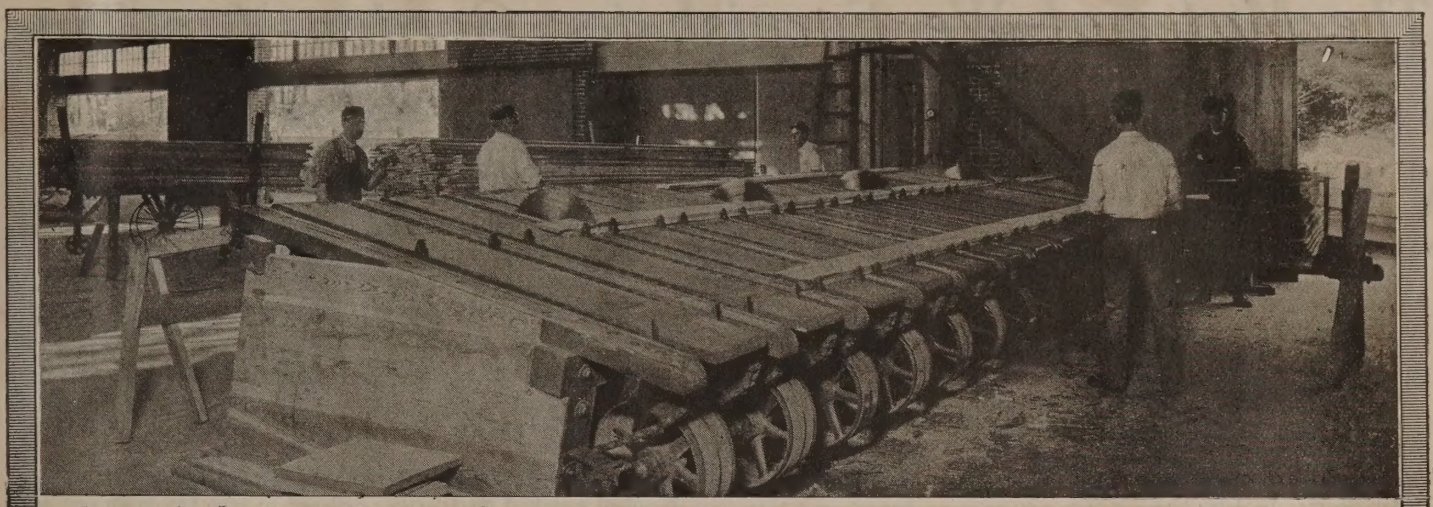
A corner of our big new Ready-Cut Factory at St. Louis, where all Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Framed Barns are shipped into the Eastern, Northern and Central States.

## Work Which Took Your Carpenter Hours, We Do in Minutes, and More Accurately

Cutting in huge quantities (our Ready-Cutting Factories have a capacity of nearly a half million feet of lumber per day) enables us to make tremendous savings for you. Our charge for ready-framing the largest barn is hardly fifty dollars. Think of it—all the framing lumber accurately cut, marked and bundled, ready to nail up, for but fifty dollars! Your savings through this fact alone mount into three figures. And think of the convenience. Your material comes all prepared. The men go right to work nailing up, instead of being on your place for weeks, for you to board and keep and your women folks to cook for; they go right to work building as soon as they get there, and in a few days they are gone, leaving your barn solid, substantial, well made. It helps the carpenter, too, for he can build so many more barns in a season.



One of the rafter machines. All rafters cut to mathematical exactness by beveled saws.



Our tremendous Gang trimmer There is a saw for every wheel, controlled by a pneumatic keyboard operated by the man at the right. Trims without waste.

## Every Piece Marked to Correspond With Plans

Every piece comes to you plainly marked and the wonderfully complete Gordon-Van Tine blue prints show you just where each stick goes. These plans, which are furnished free, show every necessary piece of lumber, and the marks on the plans correspond to the marks on the lumber. It is so simple skilled help really is not needed.

## Our Customers Build These Barns Themselves

Many of our customers have erected Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Framed Barns themselves, with only the help of a handy man or two, and had absolutely no difficulty. Everything fits perfectly and goes up so easily—plans and directions are so simple, it really is no trick at all.

The man who does his own work can in this way save a good round sum, even though he may find it advisable to hire a carpenter part of the time.

## For the Man Who Is in a Hurry

Ready-Framed Barns solve the problem of speed in erection. With all the preparation of the framing lumber done, the barn goes up in no time. Speed in erection of barns is very often most essential, and having the material come "Ready-Framed" insures quick results.

We cut and fit the studding, rafters, joists, plates, purlins, headers, sills, trusses, purlin braces, truss braces, wind braces—all those intricate, difficult parts that require time and skill. All these pieces come all ready for nailing, and because of our accurate marking system and wonderfully complete plans, it is no trouble at all to lay out the work and start the erection.

To gain an accurate idea of just what Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Framing means to you, turn to the illustrations on pages 24 and 25. Here all the timbers are shown. Imagine the task of simply calculating all those intricate joints, figuring the angles and bevels, let alone sawing them out with hand saws! Just a glance at these framing details will be enough to convince you of the saving in labor in building Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Framed Barns.

But there is another point these drawings illustrate—the *accuracy* of the Gordon-Van Tine methods. Not only is the task of figuring these difficult joints and angles a tremendous one, there are just as many opportunities for error as there are pieces shown. When your carpenter has to do the cutting every cut means a separate calculation—a separate marking and sawing. How different it is at the great Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Cutting Factory. The angles have all been calculated and proved by accurate, painstaking work on the part of the architect. All that is necessary is to set the saws at the points indicated, start the machinery and feed the lumber through. In much less time than it takes the carpenter to simply get ready, the whole barn is framed—and absolutely accurately. The sawdust dropping from these great whirling saws is dollars in your pocket.

## Why It Is Not Practical to Cut Roof Sheathing and Siding

We do not cut the roof sheathing and siding for Gordon-Van Tine barns because it does not make them any easier to erect and does not save you any money. Quite the contrary, in fact.

The roof of a barn presents a series of plane, unbroken surfaces—no hips nor valleys to complicate things, as on a house. In laying the roof sheathing one starts at a lower corner and works toward the other end and upward, taking the lumber as it comes and nailing it on. Stock length sheathing can be nailed on practically without the use of a saw, and any cutting which is done is simply the squaring up of a piece or trimming the ends off when the roof is all sheathed. It would be a very simple thing, of course, for us to ready cut all this material, but in the first place most of it requires no cutting anyway, and secondly, when the pieces are cut and marked, each piece then has its own particular spot where it has to go, or it will not fit.

The pieces of framing lumber for a barn are comparatively few, and as the trusses are all alike, a certain kind of piece will fit in one truss as well as another. With our simple and explicit directions for laying out the work, finding the particular kind of piece of framing lumber you want is but a moment's job, since any truss principal, or purlin brace or rafter will fit in any truss. But hunting for the *one particular piece of* roof sheathing, or siding you must have, among several hundred others that look just alike, but aren't, is a very different kind of a task. We found it wasted time and therefore discontinued cutting these parts.

The same reasons which caused us to stop cutting the roof sheathing caused us to discontinue cutting the siding. Practically no cutting was necessary to side the almost blank barn walls, and attempts to apply the Ready-Cut System only resulted in confusion, slower work, and, consequently, more cost to the builder. So we eliminated it.

All the window frames for Gordon-Van Tine barns are cut and fitted and all doors and windows are, of course, made up. To allow for any door and window arrangement which will best conform with the special interior layout we design according to your instruction, see page 9, the siding for enclosing the barn from sills to joists is furnished uncut. This great advantage allows us to arrange the doors and windows any way that best suits you, instead of compelling you to take an arrangement which might not conform at all to your needs. We furnish special plans for this work which are so simple and easily understood that any handy man can do the work without any trouble.

## Why We Can Offer This Service

The reason that Gordon-Van Tine can offer this unexampled service to barn builders is due to our phenomenal success in selling Ready-Cut Homes. To handle this tremendous business we have equipped great factories in various parts of the country with machines of our own design, made especially to our order—wonderful wood-working machines on which our expert operators cut millions of feet of lumber each year. These are the machines that cut your barn framing lumber, and the same men operate them who cut all the lumber for the famous Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Cut Homes. For years we have tested out the Ready-Cut idea, and the fact that thousands of satisfied owners in all parts of the country are living in Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Cut Homes and have Ready-Framed Barns on their farms, proves more conclusively than anything we could say the entire practicability of the Gordon-Van Tine Ready-Cut System. This evidence and the great Gordon-Van Tine Guarantee are your insurance of satisfaction.

EVERY BUILDING IN THIS BOOK IS READY-FRAMED, thus insuring you accurate, sturdy, clean-cut construction, and SAVING you many dollars in construction cost.

# The Material We Furnish for Gordon-Van Tine Farm Buildings

GORDON-VAN TINE Buildings are all strong, substantial, and handsome in appearance. For the benefit of those who discriminate in the finer grades of material, we have divided all buildings into two classes, A and B.

Class A Buildings are equipped with the finest materials for sills, siding, shingles, sash, etc. They are the very best among farm buildings, extra long lived and the kind that any owner will feel a deep pride in.

# Quality Specifications for Class A Buildings

## Lumber

*Sills:* Cypress (the wood eternal) bolted to foundation—*cut to fit.*

*Girder Posts:* In dairy barns, 4-inch steel columns cast cap and base; in other barns 6 x 6 Cypress wood post, secured to footing by iron dowel pins—*cut to fit.*

*Dimension Lumber:* All studs, rafters, joists, girders, and other parts of the framing lumber are No. 1 Yellow Pine—*cut to fit.*

*Girders:* No. 1 Yellow Pine, built up of 2-inch plank, breaking joints—*cut to fit.* These girders have greater strength than a solid timber and as they are in one piece without joints, the position of posts supporting them can be changed to suit the arrangement of stalls, mangers, etc.

*Bridging:* For loft joist, 1 x 3 No. 2 Yellow Pine.

*Outside Walls:* Each Class A Building has one of the following kinds of siding (as specified on the page describing the building). Fir and White Pine are the very best woods for exposure to the weather, and are furnished in the best grades.

*Vertical Beaded Siding*—1 x 6 *Clear Fir,* free from knots.
*Horizontal Drop Siding*—1 x 6 *Clear Fir,* free from knots.
*Vertical Barn Boards*—1 x 12 Selected No. 1 White Pine, extra fine grade, with galvanized metal battens.

*Outside Trim:* Cypress. This includes corner boards, facia, frieze, etc.

*Windows:* White Pine sash, 1⅜-inch thick, glazed with clear glass, and provided with Gordon White Pine Ventilation Shields, as illustrated on page 18.

*Window Frames:* Clear White Pine, *cut to fit, ready to set up,* bundled and marked, one complete frame to a bundle. Roof windows are secured to wood flashing, and require no frames.

NOTE—Because of the special nature of Buildings Nos. 414, 479 and 477, frames for them are not ready-cut, but clear lumber is furnished in suitable lengths for making on the job.

*Doors:* All outside doors are *factory built, ready to hang,* White Pine 4-inch tongued, grooved and beaded lumber. The doors are nailed with round head clout nails. (See page 18 for full description.)
One gable hay door is regularly furnished for each barn. A smaller loft door below main hay door is furnished for each end of the barn where such a door is shown in catalog illustration.
Inside doors are not included in the catalog price, but can be added with other interior equipment as needed.

*Floors: Loft* floor, No. 1 6-inch dressed and matched Yellow Pine flooring.
*Driveway* floor above stable, No. 1 2-inch tongued and grooved Yellow Pine plank.
*Stable.* No material for stable floors is included in the catalog price of our buildings. We recommend Gordon Lug Wood Blocks, described on page 65.

*Roof Cornice:* Overhanging eaves faced up on top of exposed rafters with No. 1 dressed and matched Yellow Pine.

*Roof Sheathing:* 1 x 4 No. 2 Yellow Pine. (Other widths used on a few buildings where required by type of construction.

*Roof Shingles:* Extra Clear 5 to 2 Washington Red Cedar. Cost more than common shingles, but worth the difference. Laid 4½ inches to the weather.

## Hay Unloading Tools

With all two-story barns is furnished a complete hay unloading outfit of standard manufacture designed to take hay in an end gable door, the horse working at the opposite end of the barn. For barns where the hay is unloaded from the driveway floor the pull on the hoisting rope is applied at the driveway door.

Outfit consists of track, track hangers, rafter brackets, hay pole, eye bolts, two combined pulley fasteners and end stops, barbed bracket nails, carrier and carrier trip block, one double 31-inch harpoon fork, two floor hooks, two-knot passing wood pulleys, one bracket pulley holder, plenty of best Manila ¾-inch draft rope, and ¼-inch trip rope. (See description, page 20.)

## Hardware

*Driveway Doors* are furnished with weather-proof track and roller-bearing hangers, Gordon barn door latch and stay rollers.

*Dutch Doors:* Six-inch heavy strap hinges and heavy screws, Gordon barn door latch and gravity catch, hook and staple.

*Rolling Gable Hay Doors:* Two pair heavy trolley type roller-bearing flexible hangers, operating inside a tubular track (cannot jump track or be obstructed by nesting birds), 40 feet of Sweedes ¼-inch iron cable, four special iron sheave pulleys, four ⅜-inch screw hooks, heavy hook and staple, two heavy washers.

*Hinged Gable Doors:* Three special offset hinges and bolts, door eye bolt and washer, three 6-inch safety hooks and staples.

*Windows:* Swinging windows are complete with galvanized hinges and fasteners.

*Anchor Bolts:* Furnished with all buildings that have sills—¾ x 16-inch bolts, with heavy washers for barns. Smaller buildings have smaller anchor bolts. The bolts will be shipped in advance of other material when desired.

*Iron Dowel Pins:* Furnished for all posts that foot on concrete.

*Bolts:* Used extensively in Gordon-Van Tine barn frames and for securing grain bin sills to cement floor. In Gothic roofs and Shawver-Truss roofs, bolts are used very liberally in framing rafters and trusses. They are furnished in sizes called for by plans.

*Nails:* Proper size and amount of wire nails for all purposes. Shingle nails are galvanized.

*Building Paper:* Tarred felt, one roll to protect lumber when in the pile.

## Paint

*Quality brand* best grade mixed *house* paint for two coats, to cover all outside lumber and trim. Your choice of colors.

## Tinware

We furnish a heavy grade of tin, painted both sides, for flashing around dormers, doors, windows and where called for by plans.

# *Read These Specifications for Standard High-Grade Lumber—Air Seasoned—Thoroughly Dry*

CLASS B Buildings are the same as Class A in strength, general construction and appearance, but have been reduced in price by a careful selection of materials for siding, roof, sills, etc. Class B Buildings are as good or better than the average farm buildings, and carry the same guarantee as Class A.

# *Specifications for Class B Buildings*

## Lumber

*Dimension Lumber:* All framing lumber, such as sills, posts, studs, joists, rafters, etc., No. 1 Yellow Pine—*cut to fit.*

*Girders:* No. 1 Yellow Pine, built up of 2-inch plank, breaking joints—cut to fit. These girders have greater strength than a solid timber and as they are in one piece without joints, the position of posts supporting them can be changed to suit the arrangement of stalls, mangers, etc.

*Outside Walls: Horizontal Siding* (where illustrated) 1 x 6 clear Yellow Pine drop siding, free from knots.

*Vertical Siding* (where illustrated) 1 x 12 No. 1 Yellow Pine Boards with O. G. Fir battens.

*Outside Trim:* Corner boards, frieze, facia, etc., all clear shortleaf Yellow Pine.

*Roof Sheathing:* No. 2 Yellow Pine shiplap, laid solid.

*Roofing:* Jap-A-Top slate surfaced shingle roll. Fire-resisting, guaranteed for fifteen years.

*Loft Floors:* 1 x 6 dressed and matched No. 2 Yellow Pine flooring.

*Doors:* All outside doors are *factory built, ready-to-hang,* White Pine 4-inch tongued, grooved and beaded lumber. The doors are nailed with roundhead clout nails. (See page 18 for full description.) One gable hay door is regularly furnished for each barn. A smaller loft door below main hay door is furnished for each end of the barn where such a door is shown in catalog illustration.
Inside doors are not included in the catalog price, but can be added with other interior equipment as needed.

*Window Frames:* Clear White Pine, *cut-to-fit, ready-to-set-up,* bundled and marked, one complete frame to a bundle. Roof windows are secured to wood flashings and require no frames. Read page 18 for description of ready-cut frames.

NOTE: Because of special construction in plan No. 477, frames are not ready-cut, but clear lumber is furnished in suitable lengths for making them on the job.

*Windows:* Clear White Pine sash, 1⅜ inches thick, glazed with clear glass.

## Hardware

*Driveway Doors* are furnished with weather-proof track and roller-bearing hangers, Gordon barn door latch and stay rollers.

*Dutch Doors:* Six-inch heavy strap hinges and heavy screws, Gordon barn door latch and gravity catch, hook and staple.

*Rolling Gable Hay Doors:* Two pair heavy trolley type roller bearing flexible hangers, operating inside a tubular track (cannot jump track or be obstructed by nesting birds), 40 feet of Sweedes ¼-inch iron cable, four special iron sheave pulleys, four ⅜-inch screw hooks, heavy hook and staple, two heavy washers.

*Hinged Gable Doors:* Three special offset hinges and bolts, door eye bolt and washer, three 6-inch safety hooks and staples.

*Windows:* Swinging windows are complete with galvanized hinges and fasteners.

*Anchor Bolts:* Furnished with all buildings that have sills—¾ x 16-inch bolts, with heavy washers for barns. Smaller buildings have smaller anchor bolts. The bolts will be shipped in advance of other material when desired.

*Iron Dowel Pins:* Furnished for all posts that foot on concrete.

*Bolts:* Used extensively in Gordon-Van Tine barn frames and for securing grain bin sills to cement floor. In Gothic roofs and Shawver Truss roofs, bolts are used exclusively in framing rafters and trusses. They are furnished in sizes called for by plans.

*Nails:* Proper size and amount of wire nails for all purposes. Shingle nails are galvanized.

*Building Paper:* Tarred felt, one roll to protect lumber when in the pile.

## Paint

Weather-proof mineral oil paint for two coats on all outside woodwork and trim. Your choice of Light Gray, Venetian Red, or Princess Mineral.

## Tinwork

We furnish a heavy grade of tin painted both sides, for flashing around dormers, doors, windows and where called for by plans.

## Hay Unloading Tools

With all two-story barns is furnished a complete hay unloading outfit of standard manufacture designed to take hay in an end gable door, the horse working at the opposite end of the barn. For barns where the hay is unloaded from the driveway floor the pull on the hoisting rope is applied at the driveway door.

Outfit consists of track, track hangers, rafter brackets, hay pole eye bolts, two combined pulley fasteners and end stops, barbed bracket nails, carrier and carrier trip block, one double 31-inch harpoon fork, two floor hooks, two knot passing wood pulleys, one bracket pulley holder, plenty of best Manila ¾-inch draft rope, and ¼-inch trip rope. (See description, page 20.)

## Special Equipment

As the floor plan of each building must be laid out to suit the requirements of the owner, it is impossible to include inside equipment in our catalog prices. Complete guaranteed prices will be quoted as soon as we know your needs.

For index to stanchions, stalls, steel equipment, cupolas, pens, etc., see page 7.

## Plans and Instructions

Complete working blue prints and specifications are furnished *FREE* for each building. Duplicate sets furnished when necessary.

## Foundation Materials

We do not furnish cement, brick or stone. When such material is shipped with lumber, a higher freight rate is charged. For that reason such material should be bought locally.

## Fir Lumber for the Northwestern States

We ship Fir lumber direct from our mills in Washington to the Dakotas, Nebraska, parts of Minnesota, and states west. In these shipments Douglas Fir is shipped for all parts of the building except the shingles. Our Fir lumber is of superior quality and excellent for use in any part of the building.

# *Why Gordon-Van Tine Prices Are Lower*

FOR years before Gordon-Van Tine Company sold buildings complete according to plan, they established a nation-wide reputation for saving consumers money by selling them direct. On this foundation Gordon-Van Tine built up an enormous business, and our sales in material in stock quantities are tremendous today. So popular have Gordon-Van Tine Homes and Farm Buildings become, where all the material is shipped at a guaranteed lump sum price, that people are apt to forget the great saving in the material costs, which is the basis of Gordon-Van Tine low prices.

The "profiteering" evil which has received so much attention of late was the underlying cause of Gordon-Van Tine's direct-selling policy—as we have explained elsewhere. We saw the consumer paying 50, 75, 100% more for his building material than it costs us to make it—simply because several middlemen made generous (to themselves) additions of profit, and didn't do anything to the goods except delay its passage from our factories to the man who wanted to use it. So we short-circuited the whole thing and shipped direct to the consumer—getting the same profit ourselves, but saving him all this excess.

## Our First Idea—Better Value Per Dollar

Since that day we have added many departments and our business has grown vastly, but we have never lost sight of that fundamental idea to give our customers better value per dollar than they can obtain anywhere else. The enthusiastic letters which we get from everyone who builds Gordon-Van Tine Barns and Homes reassure us that we are accomplishing what we set out to do.

In our big millwork catalog—where we price material by the foot, the pound and the gallon, we show you, item for item, our exact selling costs. This book is the great price maker of the Building Material World.

In proof that the foregoing really results in actual savings to you, we show in the center of this page, a few Gordon-Van Tine prices on standard merchandise taken at random from this catalog and compared to the average retailer's prices.

These are facts—you look in this book and see for yourself. We urge you to do so.

**Gordon-Van Tine Prices *Are Lower***

| ITEM | G. V. T. Price | Average Retail Price |
|---|---|---|
| Crown Mldg.-3/4x3 1/4 per 100 ft | $2.63 | $3.50 |
| Quality Paint—per gallon | 3.75 | 4.50 |
| Cupola—4-foot base | 55.15 | 65.00 |
| Stanchion—wood-lined | 2.95 | 3.75 |
| "Raise and Lower" Litter | 34.90 | 40.00 |
| Feed Truck—16 bushels | 26.60 | 35.00 |
| Hay Carriers | 11.55 | 14.00 |
| Barn Sash—4-light, 10x12 | 1.10 | 1.50 |
| Roof Sash—3-0x4-0 | 1.99 | 2.75 |
| Sash Frames—9-light, 9x12 | 2.21 | 3.50 |
| Fir Door, 2-6x6-6, 1 3/8—5X panel | 3.74 | 5.00 |

## Compare Our Prices

Those are the prices we use as a basis to figure our farm buildings on. The service, architectural work, price and material guarantee, and all the rest is included for the price quoted.

But the saving in money is but one feature—just as important to you is the saving in trouble. Buying a barn of Gordon-Van Tine is one transaction; you are dealing with one company, and you buy from them, at one lump guaranteed price, a whole building. We realize that the idea of buying a barn as a whole, or as a complete building, without a list of material, is new to a great many, but it is the modern way.

A watch is an intricate thing, but when buying a watch you do not want a list of its parts. Such list might be complete or not, we could not tell by reading it, so we buy a Howard or an Elgin, or some good make, and know that it is a good watch and worth its cost. There is no more risk in buying a complete Gordon-Van Tine Barn than in buying a Ford car or a Government bond.

## Troubles You Avoid

You don't have to buy so many thousand feet of this and that, so many pounds of the other, so many gallons of paint, etc. All the trouble you used to have—first securing your plans, then getting "estimates" (which too often turned out to be rank guesses) on lumber from one dealer, hardware from another, fixtures from a third and paint from a fourth, perhaps, bargaining and dickering with four or five dealers, who acted as though they were doing you a favor to bid on your building. All of this trouble which made building such a bother, Gordon-Van Tine have eliminated. Buying a barn is just as easy as writing a letter now. You can order a barn in six words from Gordon-Van Tine and be absolutely safe in doing so. For the third service which Gordon-Van Tine offers you is Insuring Your Costs.

Study pages 14 and 15, which list out and describe in detail the material which you get in these Barns and Farm Buildings. Notice that the kind of wood and the grade are specified clearly—no chance for any jokers here. Note that everything needed to build the buildings is listed—down to nails, paint and even hay carrier outfits.

## As It Was Under the Old Way

Formerly, under the old way, after you had gotten all your material ordered and your building started, a thousand and one annoyances, aggravations, and worse, started coming up. This dealer or that one fell down on his contract and the work was held up. Then, when it neared completion, things which had not been calculated on had to be bought—"extras"—and when the barn was at last finished, after several makeshift substitutions, you found that it had cost you a third or half as much again as you had calculated, all on account of "extras." This was the price you paid for inefficiency.

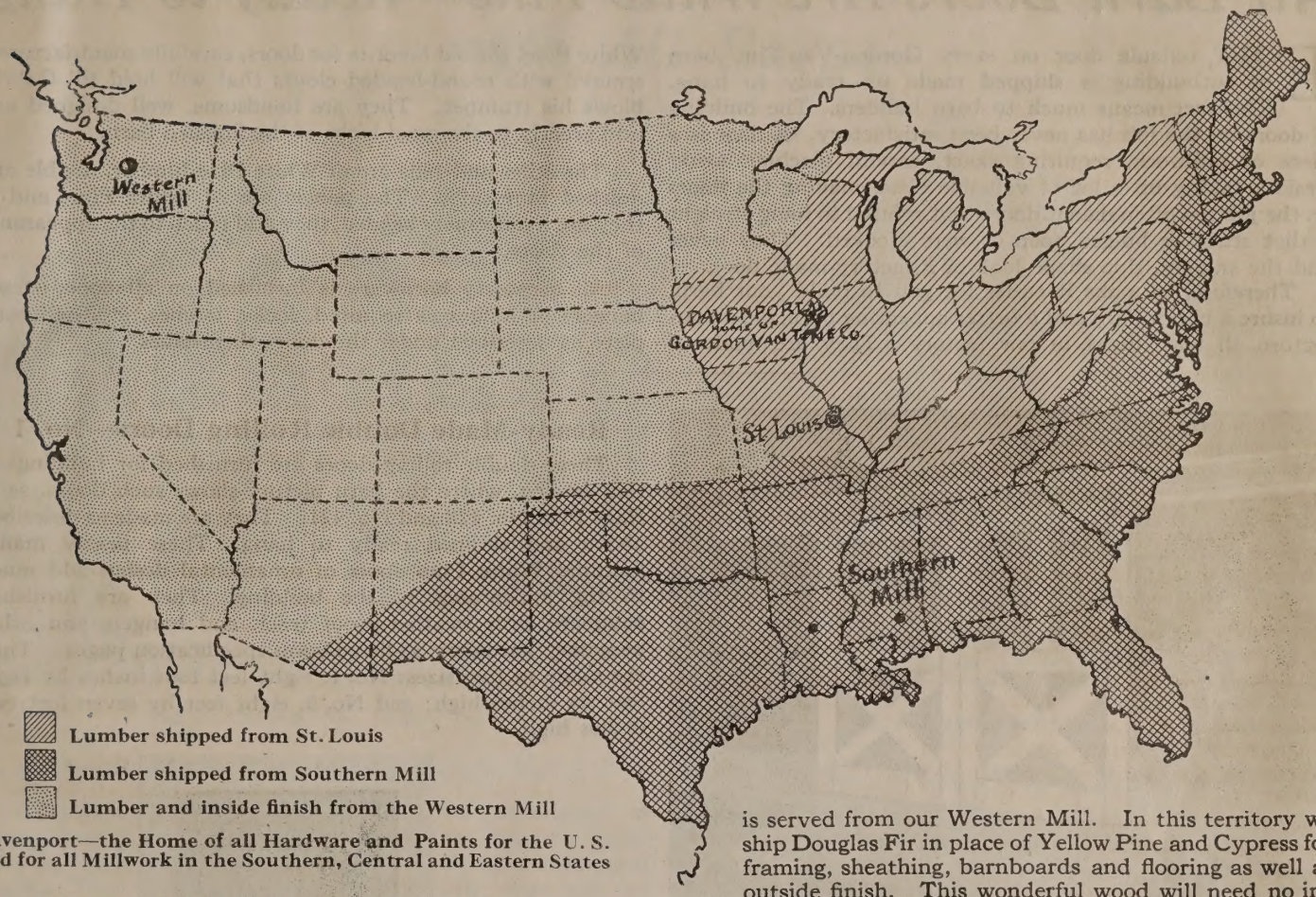
## Our Greatest Service

So we render you the third service—we guarantee our prices to be final for the material as specified, thus insuring your costs. In this way we have made of building an exact science. For from the facts we have gathered in our fifty-two years of experience in the building material business, and the tested knowledge of our corps of experts, we have eliminated guess work and we quote you exact, complete guaranteed costs on all the material. There will be no extras; the total cost is before you. You can make your calculations with absolute assurance that you will not have a penny's worth of "extras" to buy.

Moreover, you can buy with a feeling of absolute safety and security, for you are buying under the Great Gordon-Van Tine Guarantee of Satisfaction or Money Back, the guarantee which is backed by more than a Million Dollars Responsibility, which binds us in any court in the land, to do what we say we will do. You are certain to get what you buy when you trade with Gordon-Van Tine, or getting your money back.

You are protected all the way—when you buy elsewhere you take chances.

# Gordon-Van Tine Facilities and Service




**Davenport—the Home of all Hardware and Paints for the U. S. and for all Millwork in the Southern, Central and Eastern States**

ALL prices quoted in this book are F. O. B. our mills, warehouses and factories — packed in the freight cars, all ready for shipment. Owing to the fact that Gordon-Van Tine sells barns from Maine to California, as well as to foreign countries, it is impossible to quote delivered prices in this plan book. It would require a different price for practically every railroad station in the country.

We will be glad to quote you a total delivered price, freight paid to your station and safe delivery guaranteed, if you will write us for it. Or you can pay the freight charges yourself if you prefer. Freight charges are determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and are the same whether you pay them or we pay them. You can *order right from this book* with the assurance that you will save big money after paying the freight to your station. Remember, it makes no difference of whom you buy, the lumber you get has to be shipped and the freight charges have to be paid. Your local dealer simply *includes* the freight in his price. *You* pay it, no matter of whom you buy. When you buy of Gordon-Van Tine you are sure of securing the lowest possible freight rates—as low or lower than your lumberman has to pay—for we ship you from the point closest to you, and he may have been compelled to buy at a great distance. You certainly pay no more, and may pay much less. You take no chances in any event.

## Fir Lumber for the Northwest

All the territory represented by the light dotted part of the map is served from our Western Mill. In this territory we ship Douglas Fir in place of Yellow Pine and Cypress for framing, sheathing, barnboards and flooring as well as outside finish. This wonderful wood will need no introduction to the people of this territory. This is a special service, rendered only by Gordon-Van Tine.

If you live in this Fir territory, the building you select will cost very little more than the price quoted in this book, after paying freight to your station. This is because of the very low price of Fir lumber at our Coast Mills and the advantageous freight rates from them to all points in the Northern and Western States.

## How Much Is a Carload?

A barn which approximates 31 x 36 feet in size makes a carload shipment. If the building you select does not make a carload, order extra lumber and fence posts, or get some neighbor to help you fill it up so you can ship at lowest carload rate.

## Why We Do Not Sell Cement

Owing to prohibitive freight rates charged on cement when it is shipped in a car with other material, we do not furnish it. Cement, brick, plaster, etc., are produced in nearly every section of the country and we have found that it is usually cheaper for a man to buy his cement and masonry locally. We do not *want* to sell anyone anything if we can't *save him money* on it, and we therefore recommend that you buy your cement locally.

## Free Plans and Floor Layouts

When you buy a Gordon-Van Tine barn, the services of our experts are yours, free, in planning the arrangement of your barn to the best advantage. You tell us just what your problems are, just what stock you want to house and we will prepare plans to meet your requirements. Everything is, of course, submitted to you and must conform to your ideas. We quote you guaranteed prices on all equipment necessary for the plan as you finally approve it, including all material for the best ventilating system complete, with cupolas, all stalls, pens, bins, stanchions, partitions, stairs, etc., and extra doors as may be necessary. The money we save you on your barn will easily take care of this extra equipment. We do not sell silos.

### COME TO DAVENPORT

**Come to Davenport if you possibly can. See these wonderful stocks of material—the immense organization. Convince yourself by seeing that GORDON-VAN TINE is the best place to buy. Let us show you, and prove to you, that every statement made in this catalog or in our letters is absolutely true. *If you do not find everything exactly as represented we will pay your railroad fare both ways.***

**But remember, if you can't come, the same goods and service are here for you. We'll send them to you so you can see them at home.**

**Come and be convinced. You will then know that you can absolutely rely on every statement that we make.**

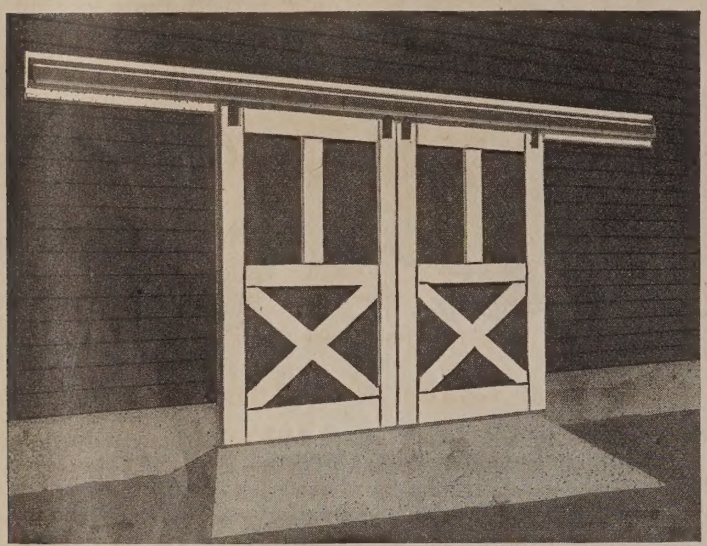
# *All Barn Doors Are White Pine—Ready to Hang*

EVERY outside door on every Gordon-Van Tine barn or outbuilding is shipped made up ready to hang. This fact means much to barn builders. The building of doors on the job has never been satisfactory. A door is a piece of millwork, requiring exact, careful machine work. Besides taking up a lot of valuable time, making the doors on the job too often meant doors that refused to hang straight—that stuck or bulged open or were crooked. They never had the snappy, ship-shape look of a factory-made door.

Therefore, to make it easier for you to build your barn, to insure a better barn and a better appearing barn, we manufacture all barn doors in our factory. They are made of White Pine, the old favorite for doors, carefully manufactured, secured with round-headed clouts that will hold till Gabriel blows his trumpet. They are handsome, well designed and add greatly to the good looks of the finished barn.

The stiles and rails are of White Pine lumber, double and finished four sides. The panels are of White Pine, and as they are handsomely beaded, they add much to the appearance of the doors.

All necessary hardware is furnished on all doors—track hangers or hinges as required, locks, latches, etc.—all complete as described under the doors themselves.



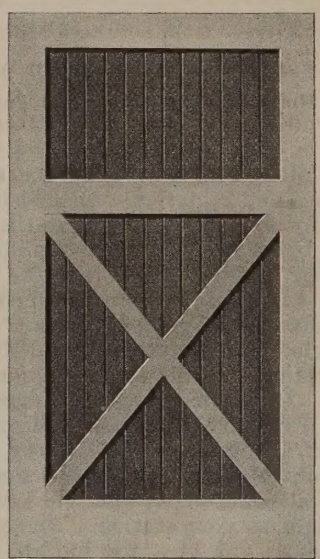
*No. 1—Double Rolling Doors*

## Ready-Made Double Rolling Doors—No. 1

These double rolling doors are furnished for buildings in this catalog, where the barn picture shows such doors, as in Barn Plan No. 428 and No. 421. They are made as described above and shipped ready to hang. These neatly manufactured White Pine doors of ornamental design add much to the appearance of the building. They are furnished complete with weather-proof track and hangers and other necessary hardware, as listed upon specification pages. They are made in two sizes: No. 1, eight feet four inches by eight feet six inches high; and No. 6, eight feet by seven feet two inches high.

## Ready-Made Single Rolling Doors—No. 8

This single rolling door, No. 8, is four feet two inches by eight feet six inches high and is furnished on Gordon-Van Tine barns when called for by the plans. They are furnished complete with weather-proof track and hangers, Gordon latch and stay roller.



*No. 8—Single Rolling Door*

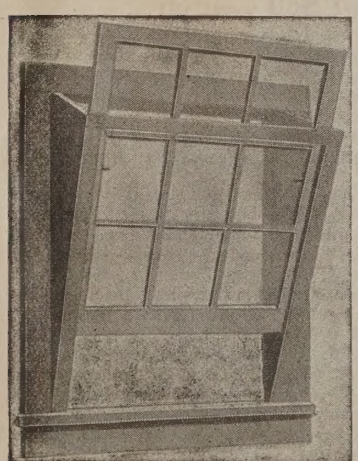


*Figure 1—*
*Gordon Ventilation Shield—*
*Window Open*

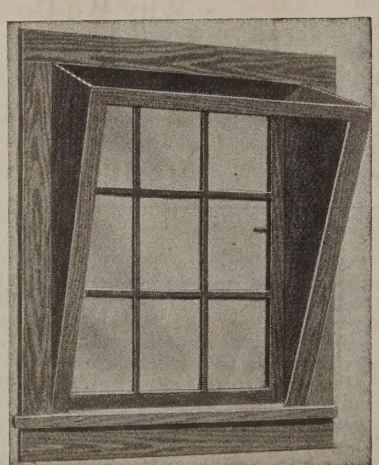


*Figure 2—*
*Gordon Ventilation Shield—*
*Window Closed*

## Gordon Window Ventilating Shields

GORDON Window Ventilating Shields keep out dust, and prevent the wind blowing directly on animals in the barn. Ventilation shields are fixed to the window casing inside the barn. The window is held in place when open or closed by window spring bolts. It is a very simple arrangement, and a good way to ventilate a barn in mild weather. Gordon Ventilation Shields are an exclusive feature of our barns, and the windows in most of the barns in this catalog are provided with them. Figure 1 shows the window opened and raised from the bottom. Figure 2 shows the window closed. They are generally opened at top only. Gordon Ventilating Shields are made of White Pine wood.

# *Ready-Made Hay Doors Furnished with All Barns*

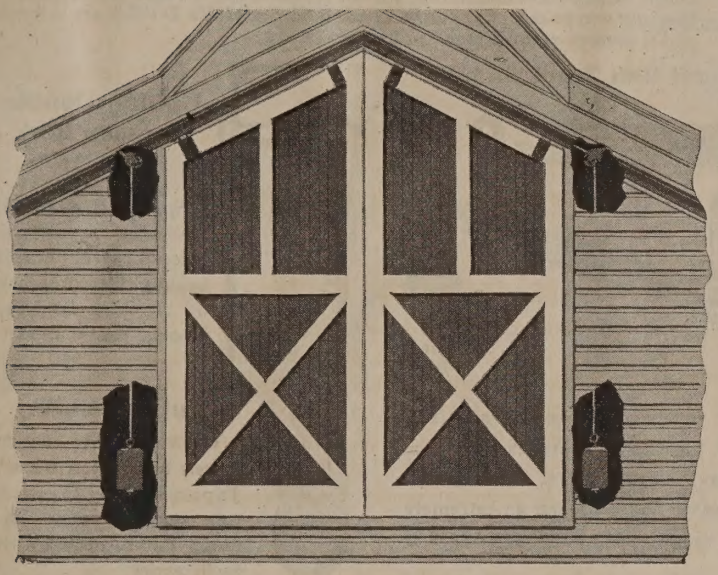


*Fig. 3—Outside View Sliding Door*

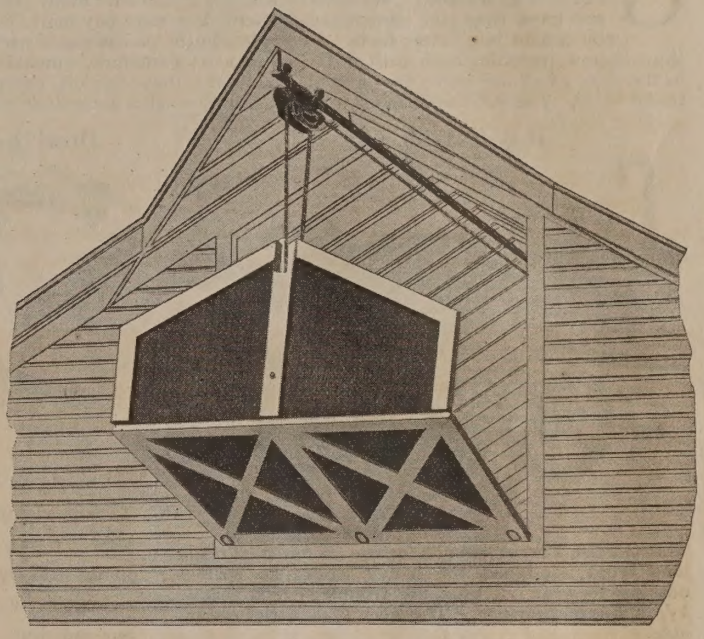


*Fig. 4—Outside View Drop Door*

## Ready-Made Rolling Hay Door—No. 3

This gable hay door, figure No. 3, is the one shipped for most of our Class A barns. These doors are hung on roller-bearing trolley hangers that operate inside of a bird-proof track. They are counter-weighted so that they can be opened and closed with least effort. They are made in two parts, and open by sliding down under the gable projection. This is the best possible arrangement for gable hay door and meets every requirement of convenience and permanency. The hardware furnished with the door is listed under Class A specifications. The descriptions on the following pages, where barns are illustrated, designate when this door is used. They are for an opening eight and ten feet wide and ten or twelve feet high. These doors are shipped built up, ready to hang.

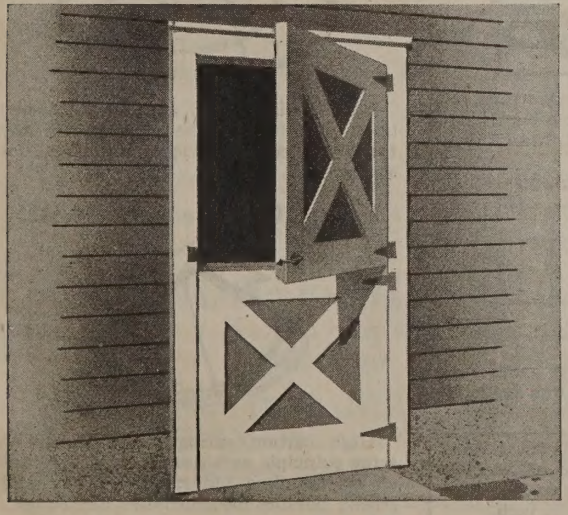


*Fig. 5—Gordon Dutch Doors*

## Ready-Made Gordon Hinged Hay Door—Fig. 2

This unique and highly convenient gable hay door is used on Gordon-Van Tine barns and is shipped built up, ready to hang. The catalog page designates on which barns this door occurs. It is hinged at its lower end by three special offset hay door hinges and hinged again near its center with heavy hinges, which make it easy to raise and lower and not subject to breakage as is the one-piece door. An eye bolt is used in the top sheave of this door for engaging with hay carrier pulley hook. This door is for an opening about nine by twelve feet.

## Gordon Loft Door—Fig. 4

This door No. 4 is the one shown in the barn illustration just above the hay mow floor. Such doors are furnished for each end of Gordon-Van Tine barns having hay lofts. They are a well-built White Pine door shipped ready made, with hinges and hooks.

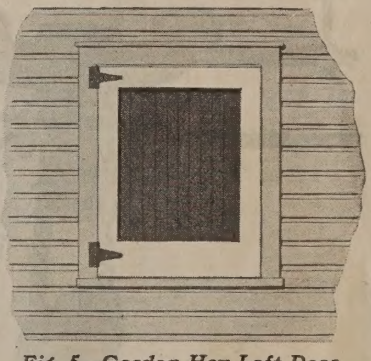


*Fig. 5—Gordon Hay Loft Door*

## Gordon Dutch Doors—Fig. 5

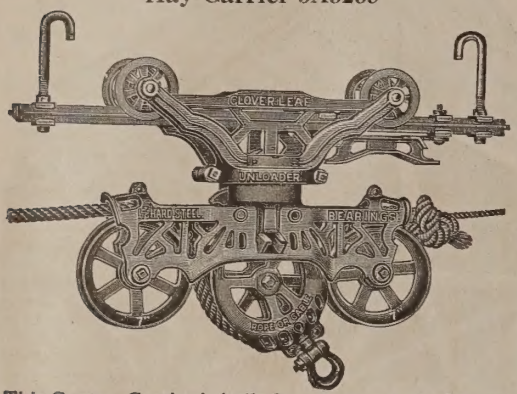
Gordon Dutch Doors No. 5 are furnished on barns for all openings about four feet wide. They are an excellent door—strong and neat—which part in the center, the upper half overlapping the lower, permitting top half of door to be hooked back for ventilation. These doors will be added to our barns when not shown in the barn illustration, if desired. They are furnished with extra heavy hinges, Gordon latch and hook and staple, and are included in the price of the building.

# The "Gordon" Line—Hay Unloading Tools

## Furnished with Gordon-Van Tine Barns

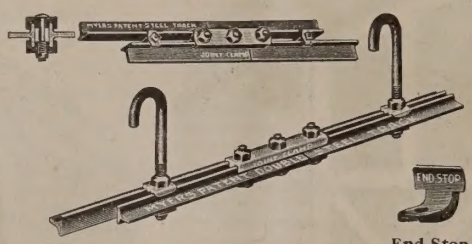
GORDON HAY UNLOADING TOOLS are of standard manufacture and fully guaranteed. We have been selling this line for many years and know they give perfect satisfaction. You may pay more, but you cannot buy better tools. A complete outfit, consisting of parts shown below, including both draft and trip rope, carrier and fork, is included in the price of all our barns shown in this book, that have hayloft, except round barns. The outfit is designed to take hay in through a gable door, the team working at the opposite end of the barn. In driveway barns the team pulls from the door at driveway. These tools are manufactured by the largest manufacturer of hay tools in the world. They are sold in every country where such tools are used. If you need a Cable Field Stacker Outfit or any tools not shown, we can get them for you and will be pleased to quote you prices. GORDON HAY UNLOADING TOOLS are in stock at Davenport and we make prompt shipment.

### Hay Carrier 3A3235




This Gordon Carrier is built for use on our steel track; long truck, designed for heavy work; no springs, nothing to wear out or cause trouble; 7-inch sheave; $1\frac{7}{16}$ inch steel bearings. The very best carrier obtainable.

### Double Metal Rail Track 3A3237




End Stop 3A3239

Cut shows our patent double-steel track—two T rails clamped together. Note the sectional view. Extra heavy strong carbon steel; spliced joints held by heavy bolts, making an extremely rigid joint, very easy to put up. Fig. 3A3239 is our end stop.

### Gordon Double Harpoon Fork 3A3251

Spring steel tines; malleable iron trip levers; center braces heavily riveted; length of tine 31 inches. Strong, heavy model.

### Pulley 3A3249

Clear maple 6-inch wheel; heavy iron frame; Japan finish; $2\frac{3}{8}$ inch rope opening; easy running. Two furnished with each carrier.

### Floor Hook 3A3245

Wrought iron $\frac{3}{4}$ x $7\frac{1}{2}$ inch hook for fastening pulleys. Two furnished with each carrier.

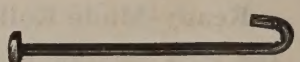
### Track Hanger 3A3241

To fasten track to rafters. Stout malleable iron. One for each two feet of track.

### Rafter Bracket 3A3243

Steel is crimped so track hanger hangs on round surface. One for each two feet of track.

### Eye Bolt 3A3247

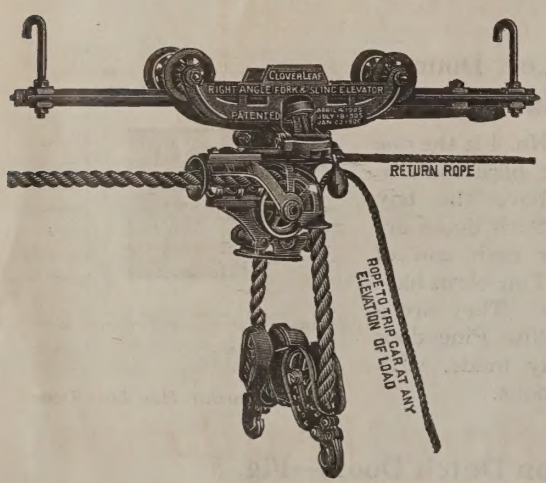


Strong malleable iron, 14 inches long. Two for each carrier.

## Optional Hay Tools with Gordon-Van Tine Barns

Above tools are included with our barns. For the benefit of those who prefer grapple forks or hay slings to the harpoon fork, we show these fixtures below, which are carried in stock at all times, and can be furnished at a slight increased cost.

### Hay Sling Carrier 3A3233

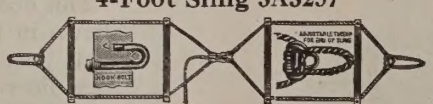



An extra heavy carrier, for use with slings. It elevates load at right angles with the track, so load is discharged into the mow parallel with the load on the wagon. This and other features make this the most perfect working hay sling carrier on the market. No springs, or anything to cause trouble. Best malleable iron.

### Hay Slings

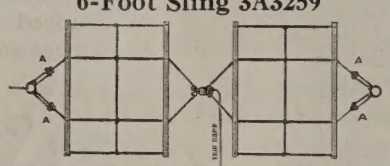
Hay slings save time, as load can be unloaded in half the time as with ordinary fork. Handles clover, straw, baled and loose hay with equal ease. Furnished in three sizes. Heavy hardwood bars, with best quality rope.

### 4-Foot Sling 3A3257



Seasoned ash cross bars; heavy strong rope and bolts; either 4 or 5 foot cross bars; length $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet; adjustable, however, from $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 feet.

### 6-Foot Sling 3A3259



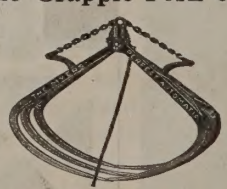
Six-foot ash cross bars, best grade rope; extra strong slings; handles large loads and trip easily.

Rope furnished with our barns is best quality pure Manilla, made of selected long fibre, and all fresh new stock. Size trip rope, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; hay rope, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

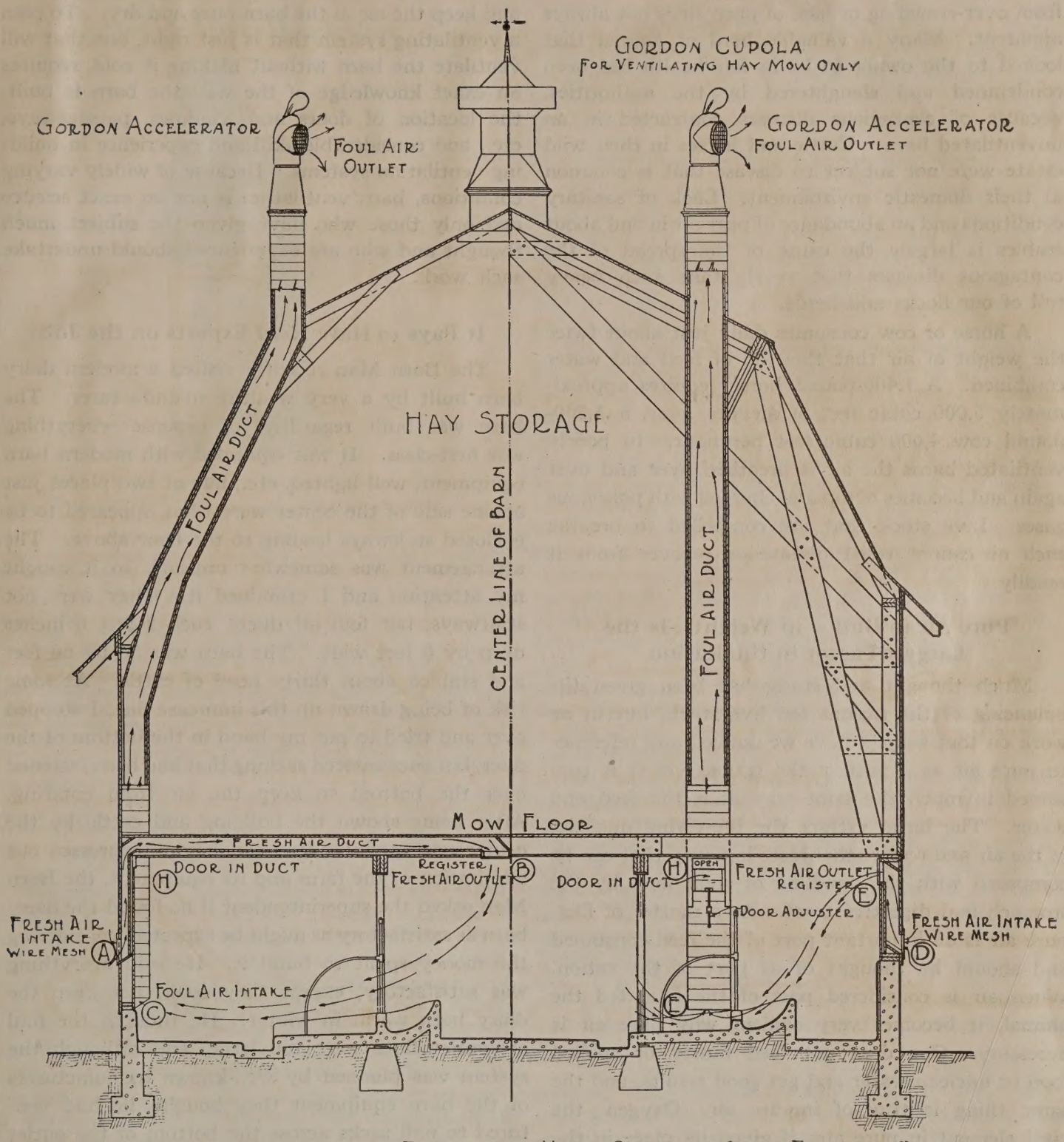
### 4-Tine Grapple Fork 3A3253

Steel spring tines, with spread, when open, of 5 feet 4 inches; penetrates hay easily; takes large loads and does not scatter hay.

### 6-Tine Grapple Fork 3A3255



High carbon spring steel; works on same principle as 4-tine; especially adapted to handling clovers, short hay and straw; handles loose or baled hay equally easy.




·HALF·SECTION·COWS·FACING·IN· ·HALF·SECTION·COWS·FACING·OUT

# *Gordon-Van Tine Scientific Barn Ventilation*

***A man can live forty days without food—seven days without water, but cannot live if you deprive him of air for even a few minutes***

AIR IS THE FIRST GREAT LIFE-SUSTAINING ELEMENT. You may recall reading in your school history of the Black Hole of Calcutta, where, in 1756, 146 prisoners were confined in a cell ten by eighteen by fourteen feet, having no ventilation, just two small windows. All but twenty-three of the prisoners died during the first night, for lack of oxygen or air. It is, of course, impossible to crowd so many cattle or horses in an unventilated barn that they will not live over night. The injury

from over-crowding or lack of pure air is not always apparent. Many a valuable herd or animal that looked to the owner to be in fair health has been condemned and slaughtered by the authorities, because of contagious diseases contracted in an unventilated barn. Cattle and horses in their wild estate were not subject to disease that is common in their domestic environment. Lack of sanitary conditions and an abundance of pure air in and about stables is largely the cause of the spread of the contagious diseases that yearly take such heavy toll of our flocks and herds.

A horse or cow consumes daily just about twice the weight of air that they do of feed and water combined. A 1,400-pound horse requires approximately 5,000 cubic feet of air per hour, a 1,200-pound cow 4,000 cubic feet per hour. In poorly ventilated barns the air is breathed over and over again and becomes damp and charged with poisonous gases. Live stock that are compelled to breathe such air cannot resist disease or recover from it readily.

### Pure Air in Bulk—in Weight—Is the Largest Factor in the Ration

Much thought and study has been given the balancing of the rations fed live stock, but in no work on that subject have we noticed any reference to pure air as a part of the ration, yet it is consumed in much the same way as is the feed and water. The lungs extract the life-giving qualities of the air and respire the waste in a way that can be compared with the handling of solid food by the stomach and digestive tract. As a matter of fact, pure air is an important part of the feed consumed and should be thought of as part of the ration. When air is considered part of the food fed the animal, it becomes very evident why pure air is necessary. One does not feed musty or spoiled food or unclean water and get good results, and the same thing is true of impure air. Oxygen—the vital element in pure air—if given its place in the balanced ration, along with the Protein-Carbo-Hydrates and Fats, will do much towards keeping the animal in a high state of vitality—enable it to resist disease and produce most profitably.

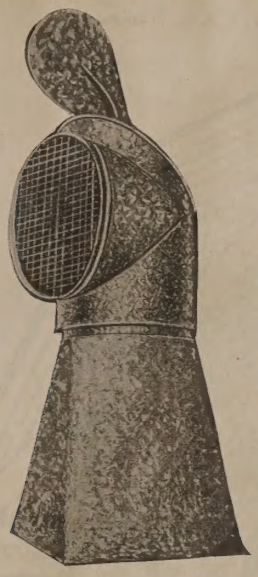
### The Essentials of Good Ventilation

Ventilating systems properly planned and constructed remove the foul, moist air, admit fresh air and keep the air in the barn pure and dry. To plan a ventilating system that is just right, one that will ventilate the barn without making it cold, requires an exact knowledge of the way the barn is built, the location of doors and windows, passageways, etc., and considerable skill and experience in building ventilation systems. Because of widely varying conditions, barn ventilation is not an exact science and only those who have given the subject much thought and who are experienced should undertake such work.

### It Pays to Have *Real* Experts on the Job

The Barn Man recently visited a modern dairy barn built by a very wealthy manufacturer. The barn was built regardless of expense—everything was first-class. It was equipped with modern barn equipment, well lighted, etc., but at two places just at one side of the center were what appeared to be enclosed stairways leading to the floor above. The arrangement was somewhat unusual, so it caught my attention and I examined it. They were not stairways, but foul air ducts, each 2 feet 6 inches deep by 6 feet wide. The barn was 36 by 60 feet and stabled about thirty head of cattle. At some risk of being drawn up this immense flue, I stooped over and tried to put my hand in the bottom of the duct, but encountered sacking that had been fastened over the bottom to keep the air from entering. After being shown the building and cattle by the courteous superintendent and having expressed our admiration of the farm and its equipment, the Barn Man asked the superintendent if he found the dairy barn as satisfactory as might be expected, considering the money spent to build it. He said everything was satisfactory, except they could not keep the dairy barn warm in winter. He thought the foul air outlet flues were too large, and although the system was planned by well-known manufacturers of the barn equipment they bought, he had ventured to nail sacks across the bottom of the outlet flues in an effort to stop the draught and keep some of the warm air in the barn. The outlet flues in that barn were six times too large. Our object in relating the above incident is to illustrate that ventilating systems should be planned by those who have given the matter some thought and are experienced, and that not *all of those* who are willing to plan a ventilating system are competent.

## Foul Air Duct Accelerator



*Scientifically Constructed of Best Galvanized Steel*

**See Page 6 for Prices on These Ventilators**

*GORDON REVOLVING VENTILATOR*

*Above is illustrated our revolving siphon ventilator designed especially for use with our Gravity Ventilation systems. It is placed at the top of the foul air ducts, above the roof of the building.*

*This ventilator is of improved design and scientifically correct in principle. Any movement of air past the ventilator produces a suction or siphonage that assists in drawing the foul air up the duct. The revolving hood responds to the slightest change in direction of the wind, and as its closed side is always opposed to the wind, no rain or snow can enter it. These ventilators are constructed of 26-gauge Keystone coppered sheet steel, they need no attention whatever, and are never out of order. They are made in several sizes to fit onto the wood foul air ducts as shown on page 15. These ventilators are not expensive. The common sizes cost only from $10 to $16 each. The number required for a barn varies from one to as many as six. For a barn of average size two are sufficient.*

*Our ventilation engineers will be pleased to advise you of entire cost of ventilation systems. There is no part of a barn that will return a larger dividend on its cost.*

## Ventilation Systems Not a Fad

Because all ventilation systems are not successful, there is a tendency just now in some quarters to condemn the gravity system in its entirety. This is all wrong. That some systems do not do the work is due very largely to the fact that purchasers of such systems demand that they be built with regard to convenience and appearance rather than efficiency. They do not consider a supply of pure air of enough importance to give up floor space for the location of the foul air ducts. They seem to regard it as more or less a fad and insist or permit the outlet ducts to be built small and crooked in the outside walls and roof of the barn. Such placement does not require floor space or detract from the appearance of the interior nor does it ventilate with any degree of certainty, in fact the movement of air in such a duct is as often from the top down as the reverse. A small crooked foul air duct will, under certain favorable conditions, operate correctly, but cannot be relied on. Ventilation engineers know that a large straight duct of some height is the only kind that works efficiently under all conditions and if such a duct is removed from contact with the cold outside walls of the barn so much the better. Ventilation systems depend primarily for their successful operation on the foul air ducts, on securing a continuous movement of air up the duct; getting in the fresh air presents few difficulties.

## How Your Ventilation System Works

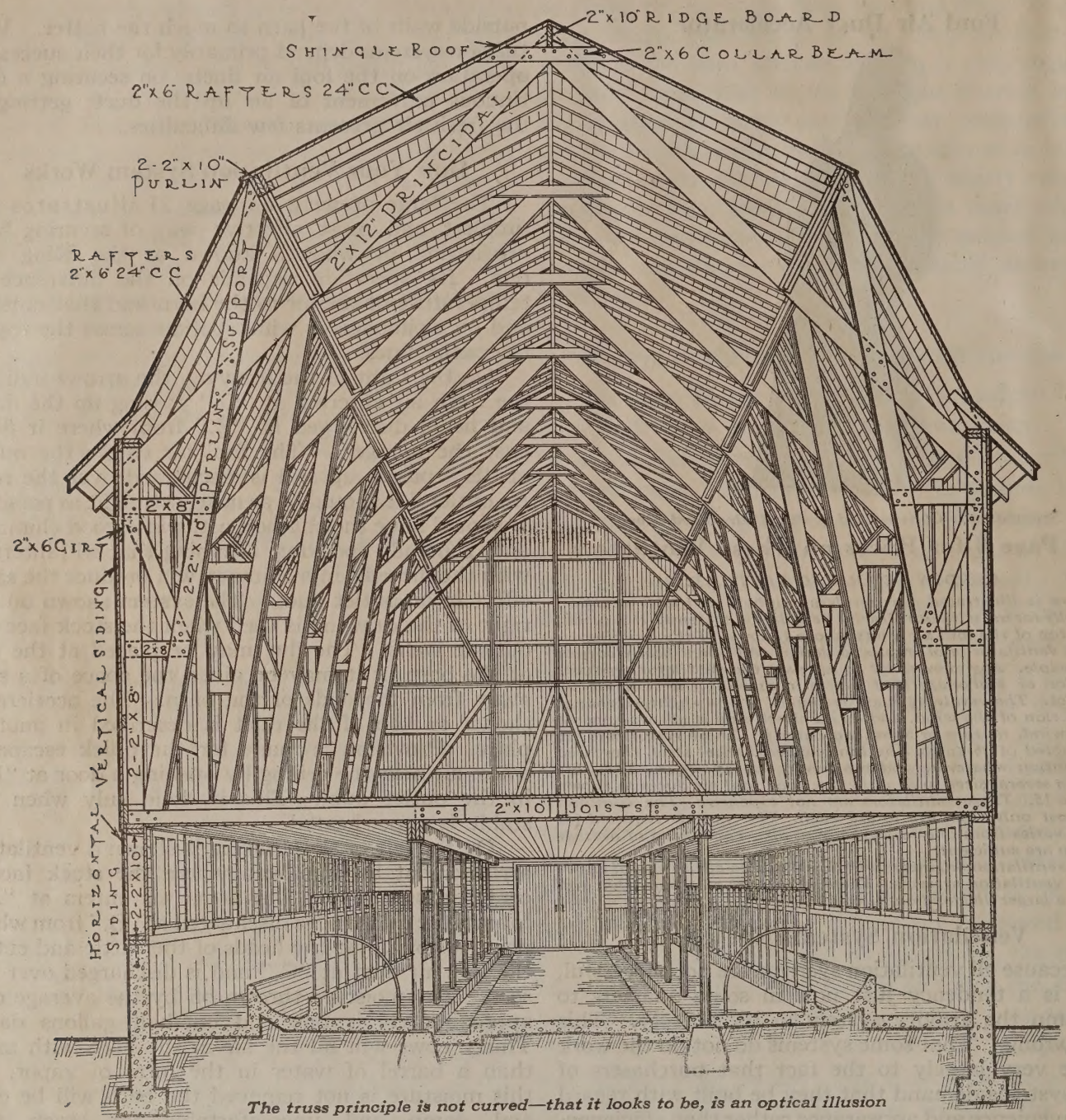
The large drawing on page 21 illustrates the simplest and most effective way of securing barn ventilation by what is known as the King system. Its operation depends on the difference in temperature of the air in the barn and that outside, and on siphonage or wind suction across the top of the outlet flues.

On the right of the drawing, the arrows indicate the fresh air entering at "D," passing up the ducts and being discharged at "E," from where it flows past the mangers. The foul air enters the outlet at "E," passes up and is discharged over the roof. An outlet flue should be as nearly straight as possible. It should have the characteristics of a good chimney, and, generally speaking, anything that will interfere with the draught in a chimney will produce the same effect in an outlet duct. The system shown on the right of the drawing is used when the stock face the outside walls. The flue may be placed at the end of the barn or it may be given the space of a stall away from the ends of the barn. The accelerator shown on top of the duct is described in another place. Provision is made for the quick escape of warm air next the ceiling by opening a door at "H," in the outlet duct. This is done only when the stable is super-heated.

On the left of the drawing is shown a ventilation arrangement as employed where the stock face a center passageway. The fresh air enters at "A," follows the duct and is discharged at "B," from which point it flows past the heads of the cattle and enters the foul air duct at "C," and is discharged over the roof. The moisture thrown off by the average cow approximately is one and one-half gallons daily. Thirty cows will fill the air in the barn with more than a barrel of water in the form of vapor. If this moisture is not removed the barn will be cold and damp and uncomfortable for stock and attendant.

Every barn presents a different problem in ventilation. The illustration is intended to show only in a general way how ventilation is accomplished. We plan ventilation systems to meet the requirements of individual barns—after we know how they are to be used. Because we plan the barn from sill to ridge roll, we have a familiarity with the barn that is necessary before an efficient ventilation system can be planned. If those who desire ventilation will say so when writing us, we will advise them by separate guaranteed estimate of the cost of a system. Our ventilation systems are efficient, sane, and our prices reasonable. There is no feature of a modern barn that will give more satisfaction or return a larger profit on the investment.

# *Framing Detail—Plank Frame Trussed-Roof Barn*

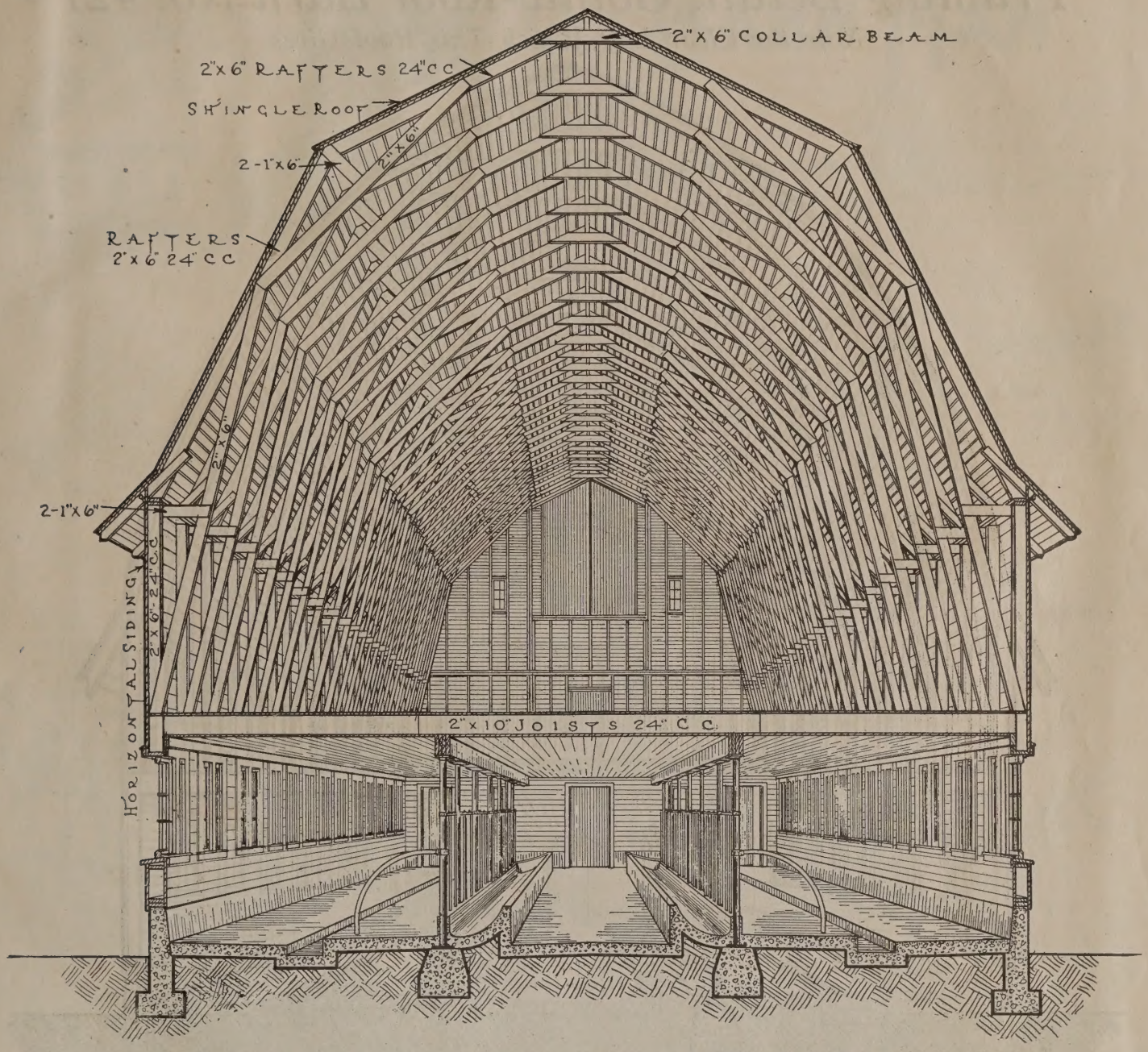



*The truss principle is not curved—that it looks to be, is an optical illusion*

THE frame, accurately reproduced above, embodies the best thought and practice of modern barn architecture. All principal timbers dovetail or interlock and are bolted at points of intersection. The diagonal or wind bracing is thoroughly done and the structure is one of superior rigidity regardless of direction from which the stress is applied. It has the strength of the old timber frame, but requires less than one-half as much lumber and one-quarter of the labor to build.

The truss seen in drawing and known as the Shawver Truss was originally planned by a gentleman of that name—a practical builder who specialized on barn framing and from whom this truss has taken its name. After twenty-five years of the severest tests this frame is in prime favor with our most expert barn designers and it is safe to say that one-half of the better class of barns built in the North Central States in the last twenty years have employed this method of framing. The truss occurs at intervals of ten or twelve feet and is bolted to the joists and anchored at their foot. The purlin support is two pieces 2 x 10, between which the side wall braces are bolted. The peak or principal braced timber is 2 x 12, bolted to side frame and at peak. Purlin swayed braces occur at each truss. Such construction is enormously strong and at the same time very easy to erect. Such construction can be used only when the barn is to be sided vertically. The drawing shows this frame on a four-foot concrete wall, but it is used in barns in this book having a two-foot concrete wall and is practically the same in each instance. You will note the joists lap over the girders and are bolted together and to the side wall frame. The girders are without joints, being built of two-inch plank breaking joints. This results in a strong continuous one-piece girder under which the posts may be placed anywhere most convenient to the builder. The number of barns embodying this frame have been purchased ready-framed and built without employing a carpenter, although we recommend that, if possible, an experienced builder supervise the construction.

# *Detail Showing Frame of Self-Supporting or Braced-Rafter Roof—Note Thorough Construction*

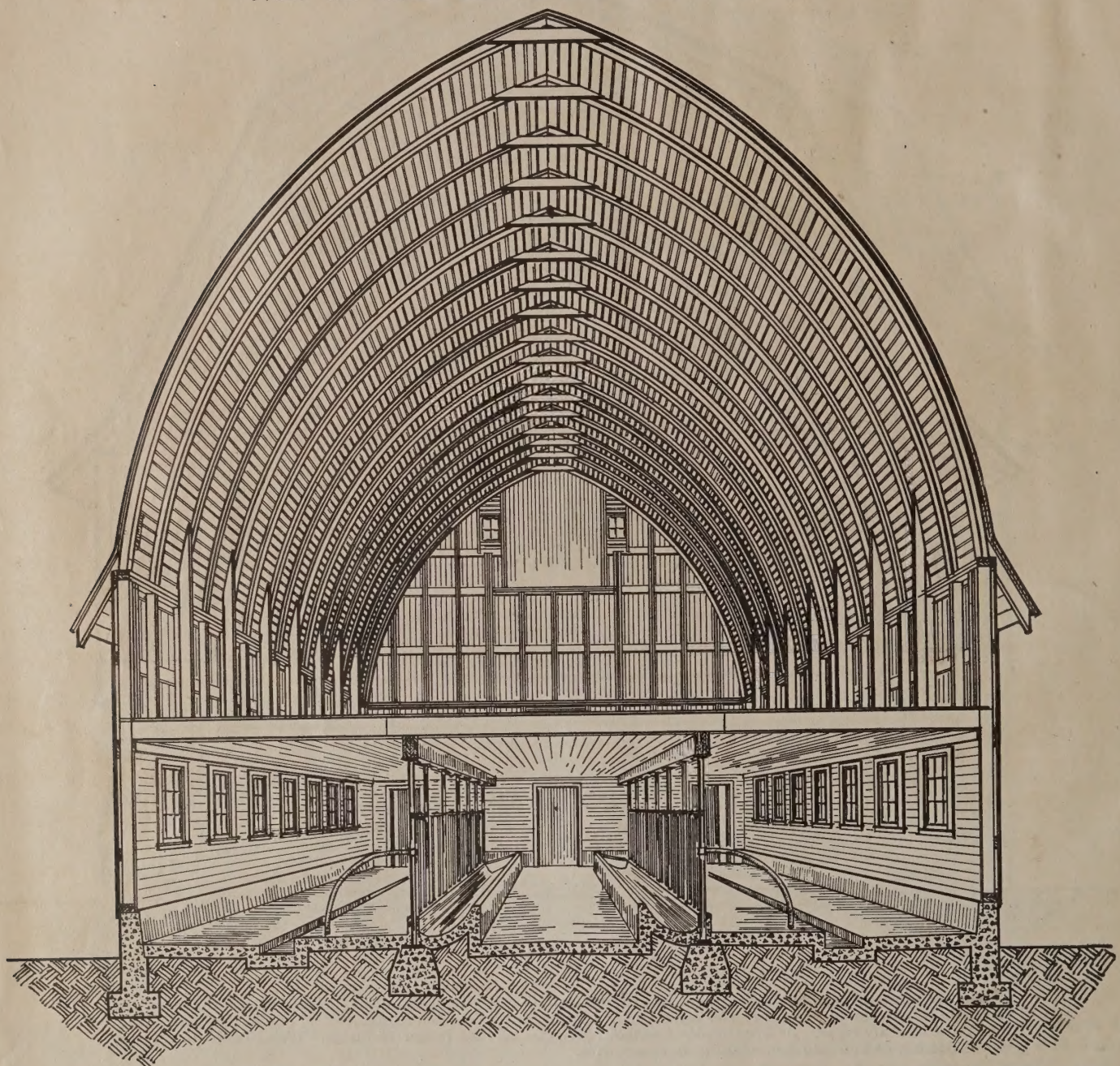



*Note that in our frame the roof-braces are footed on the FLOOR JOISTS and MEET at the center of the first run of rafters and reach to the center of the upper run. This is a PERMANENT, SOLID construction, and is absolutely rigid. As commonly framed, this type of roof is apt to bulge. This disadvantage, our construction, as you can see, absolutely overcomes.*

THE above illustration makes plain the construction of our braced-rafter barns of the larger sizes. The illustration is of a barn used for dairy purposes, but the framing applies equally to our general purpose barns. Note the very thorough manner in which this barn is braced and the roof supported. All joists lap on the girders and are spiked there and to the studs in the side wall, thus tying the barn firmly through the middle. Note also that rafter braces foot on joists where they are spiked to studs; that they brace the first run of rafters at about the center and that the upper brace foots on the lower and reaches to the center of the upper rafter. These braces are tied in at both plate and gambrel by short struts and take the strain in both directions. These braces occur at each and every set of rafters—in other words, they are two feet on center, the same as rafters. This is better construction than commonly found in so-called braced-rafter barns or barns having self-supporting roofs. There is a tendency at this time to go to unprofitable lengths in economy of materials in framing of such barns. GORDON-VAN TINE braced-rafter frames are stronger than the majority of such frames and will keep their shape and stand true and plumb a great many years. They support the weight of the largest hay carrier loads without strain. The cross section illustration gives the size of some of the principal timbers in this frame. Smaller barns have slightly smaller timbers, such as 2 x 8 joists, in barns 24 feet wide. Note particularly the laminated or built-up girders. These girders are without joints and are produced by spiking together two-inch plank breaking joints, in that way making a one-piece timber under which the posts may be shifted and placed at convenient points.

# *Framing Detail, Gothic-Roof Barn No. 421*

*Note the Clear Loft Which This Roof Gives*



THIS sectional drawing illustrates the latest and greatest triumph of modern barn designing. Ever since the old timber frame barn, with its loft full of obstructing bents and posts, barn architects have endeavored to design a barn loft that would be free from obstructing timbers. The shawver-trussed roof and the braced-rafter types previously illustrated were but steps in the evolution toward the perfect barn loft. It was the privilege of Gordon-Van Tine barn men to contribute this *capsheaf* in barn designs—the bent-rafter, gothic-roofed barn. It is really admitted to be the strongest, handsomest and by long odds to furnish the most perfect barn loft—not an obstruction of any kind and requiring much less material and labor to construct than heretofore necessary in producing the round-roofed barn, the rafters of which were sawed by hand from one-inch material and then nailed together to get the curve. The early gothic or round-roofed barns were expensive, wasteful of material and required great labor to construct.

Beginning in 1915, we have designed and shipped a great many gothic-roofed, bent-rafter barns. They are not an experiment, but a proved success, of which their owners are enthusiastic in their praise. This barn has attracted nation-wide attention, and many of the largest and most completely equipped barns now being built in several states are our designs Nos. 421 and 437. Some details, such as diagonal, or wind braces, small loft door and other minor points of construction, are omitted in this illustration, but our free blue print plans furnish such details and make plain and easy the erection of this barn. Our gothic-roofed barn No. 437 also has a roof constructed as shown here with some lately added features. *The construction of gothic-roofed barn should not be undertaken without Gordon-Van Tine plans.*

# The BARN MAN

W. KIRKPATRICK

The first thing you would ask a man who told you he was competent to build a barn for you would be, "What is your experience—what do you know?" As you read this book you will want to know about the experience of Mr. Kirkpatrick, "THE BARN MAN." You will want to know that what he tells you is backed by real first-hand knowledge.

Back in the nineties—Free Silver Days—when if your hogs brought a nickel a pound you felt you were overpaid, Kirkpatrick and Son farmed 1,480 acres of good corn land and bred and exhibited registered cattle, sheep and swine.

The son, now "THE BARN MAN," managed the farms, milked cows, fed steers, sheep and swine, and supervised the building of improvements. The senior partner furnished the money and counsel, and found time to preside at the Kansas Live Stock Breeders' Association meetings and carry on an extensive business on the Kansas City Board of Trade, of which he was a charter member. The Barn Man's first experience in building was the improvement of a 640-acre stock farm, that when bought by Kirkpatrick and Son, had on it grass, timber and a three-wire fence, not a furrow ever turned. A lot of building was necessary to house the Pure Bred Herds that were rapidly acquired. The carpenters were two years at HAZELHURST before the neighbors began to call it the "Model Stock Farm."

Mr. Kirkpatrick has planned many barns and groups of buildings since he built those on the old HAZELHURST FARMS, but from the way he "lights up" when talking of the old place, we think it must have been a very nice farm—its sale to a Topeka banker at a good figure at a time when money was scarce, seems to warrant our opinion. The flocks and herds were moved a few miles east to their 800-acre river bottom farm at Walcott. This farm, a few years later, was entirely washed away by the river, so, as The Barn Man says, "The water put out my fire. All I had to do was call the dogs and travel west." Which he did and found employment as manager on an 8,000-acre alfalfa ranch in Nebraska.

This ranch was described by Prof. Bailey of Cornell University, in "World's Work," as the Pivotal Farm of the Union. Its improvements were the best and most extensive of any west of Chicago at that time. This ranch proved too large to handle profitably in one piece and was divided and rented, and Mr. Kirkpatrick accepted the management of the International Stock Farms in Minnesota. For four years he directed the farming and improvement of this famous place—the home of Dan Patch, the world's fastest and handsomest harness horse. On the death of the owner, Mr. Savage, the stock was dispersed.

We next find Mr. Kirkpatrick representing the principal manufacturers of Modern Barn Equipment as consulting engineer and traveling representative. Fifteen years spent in planning and equipping modern farms in all parts of the country has given him a broad acquaintance and unrivaled first-hand knowledge of "things as they should be" in barns and live stock management.

"THE BARN MAN" knows your problems as few men can—he knows them because he has worked with them all his life—BEEN THERE and done the work and you may be sure that what he recommends has much practical value. If you could talk to him you would probably suspect, as we do, that his heart is with his first love—the farm. But he and the Gordon-Van Tine Company believe that he can best serve his country as "THE BARN MAN," and because he is the best informed man on his subject in the country, he is here at Davenport with the Gordon-Van Tine Company, where a letter addressed "THE BARN MAN" will find him and have immediate attention.

# *Things Barn-Builders Need to Know*

*by The Barn Man*

## Grading the Location

USUALLY the first difficulty encountered is that the site selected for the building has more slope than you thought it had, and when you put a level on your upper grade stake it shows that the wall at your lower corner will be four or six feet high. The team and scraper is the solution for this difficulty. It is a very common error to suppose that building sites come ready made. A good one nearly always has to be prepared. Don't shift to another location, but put the building where you want it. A team and scraper will move a surprising amount of dirt in a day when the cut and fill are as close as in grading for a barn. Use the dirt on the high end, or side, to fill in and around the low. Stake out your corners roughly, but don't start the wall till the most of the grading is done. Grade to secure at least one foot fall from the floor level to a point fifteen or twenty feet away from the wall on all sides. We suggest a liberal application of the team and scraper in preparing a building site. The perfect natural building site is a rare thing—so rare they are hardly worth while searching for.

## Size of Building

The size of the building will, of course, depend on what it must contain. A very common mistake is to build without making provision for growth, for natural increase of herds, flocks and forage. Reference to the floor plans that accompany this book will help to determine the outside dimensions necessary for housing live stock comfortably in varying numbers. Reference to the catalog price columns will enable you to determine the tonnage capacity in lofts of barns of different sizes. Don't be short sighted and only allow for housing the stock you own today. Think ahead five or ten years, and allow yourself room to grow. If you don't, you're going to be disappointed because you are going to need more room every year.

*Why Have a Large Loft* — Now that the silo is in general use, not so much hay is being fed, and this is sometimes advanced as a reason for cutting down the size of the barn loft. To do so, in a majority of cases, would mean that the oat and other straw and stover is to be left in the field and wasted. We have reached a point in American farming where it no longer pays—if it ever did—to waste the by-products, the straw and corn stalks. It is said, with what degree of truth we do not know, that the American farmers waste enough to feed Europe. The eastern farmer, with land not naturally so productive, builds large barns and saves, in the best condition, all he produces by storing it all in the barn. We are of the opinion that such practice must soon become common in the Corn Belt States, so instead of cutting down on mow space we may have to increase it. Certainly it is high time we quit the wasteful habits that were formed when land and its products were the cheapest things in sight. The loft of a barn is comparatively inexpensive. In a way, we pay for it whether we have it or not, for the chief items of cost are the foundation and roof. *Increasing the height of a building does not add proportionately to its cost.* Loft room costs so little that it is seldom true economy to restrict its size.

## Dairy Barn Plans

Dairy barns are the simplest of all barns to plan. The nature of their purpose is such as to permit of little variation in design, and a near standardization of size, design and equipment has been attained. Cattle in a double row running with the length of the stable, facing either in or out, is the standard arrangement. We find them most often built 36 feet wide. That width, with a 10-foot ceiling, was presented by eastern Boards of Health as right from a consideration of air supply and sanitation and from such sources the width of 36 feet became established at a time prior to the general use of modern ventilation systems. As a matter of present-day fact, a barn of less width has greater utility. There is more floor area in a barn 36 feet wide than a reasonable cow demands or a busy dairyman has use for or time to keep clean. *Now that modern methods of ventilation insure an abundance of pure air regardless of the width of the barn, we may build a barn only as wide as convenience suggests.*

From a standpoint of strict utility, it is difficult to explain why a width of more than 32 feet is required for a double row of cows facing a center feeding passage. A milk cow in a modern dairy stall, including cement manger and gutter, requires 9¼ feet in length and from 3 feet to 3 feet 6 inches in width. In a barn 32 feet wide, the center feeding passage is 4 feet 6 inches wide, or 5 feet 2 inches if raised to the level of the top of cement manger. The cleaning passage back of the gutter is 4 feet to outside of barn wall. Any additional width of the barn must be absorbed in feeding and cleaning passage, and adds to the floor area to keep clean, to the first cost of the building and to the difficulty in maintaining a comfortable stable temperature in severe winter weather. It is estimated that the heat produced by an average sized well-fed dairy cow in twenty-four hours is equivalent to the heat required to bring to the boiling point a barrel of water. By modern methods of ventilation this heat is conserved—made to warm the air in the barn before it is allowed to escape, but to keep the stable temperature well above freezing in severe winter weather, the outside walls must be double boarded and papered, doors and windows a good fit, and the building filled to capacity.

## Driving Through the Dairy Barn

It is generally considered poor practice to have a driveway in dairy barn for the purpose of using a spreader in cleaning. Such driveways require valuable space, and are in other ways objectionable. Overhead carrier cleaning systems can be had at lower first cost and are more satisfactory and convenient. About four out of five dairy barns purchased of the Gordon-Van Tine Company are arranged with cattle in two rows, facing a center feeding passage which, we think, shows clearly the general preference for barns without driveways. It also shows the way the vexed question of whether to face cows in or out is being decided, but as this question of facing cows in or out is up for choice every time a dairy barn is built, and as there is at least a partial division of opinion relative to the virtues of the two methods, we will give briefly the reasons advanced by advocates of each method.

## Should Cows Face In or Out?

Advantage claimed for facing cows to a center feeding passage are that cattle are fed two or three times daily—the barn cleaned but once, hence labor is saved by having the feeding done on the shorter route. Cattle do not face into the sun's rays from the windows in the side walls. The gutter and stall bed are in a position to receive the sunshine and be dried and disinfected. Cattle enter barn through two doors generally, and find their stalls with less confusion and crowding. Center feeding passage convenient to usual location of silo. Those dairymen who prefer having the cows face the side walls of the barn, tails opposed, are influenced in their choice of arrangement by some of the following things: advantage when milking; can drive through, loading spreader directly from the gutter or the litter carrier can serve both gutters; side walls are not soiled by the cattle; a visitor can view both rows of cattle easily and from the favored viewpoint.

## Character and Height of Foundation

Concrete is the universal material for footings and foundations. The material for its making is everywhere available. Common labor can perform most of the work of building them. The concrete wall provides an ideal mass in which to imbed the foundation bolts that anchor the superstructure to the wall. Such walls vary in thickness from 6 to 12 inches and from 1 to 4 feet in height, depending on size and character of the building. They are not as commonly built under farm buildings put down below the frost line, 18 inches being a common depth, but at that depth for footing frost will lift the building slightly, which is not a serious matter on a well-drained location, except where a cement floor is laid connecting with the wall, in which case the wall will break away from the floor when the wall is lifted by frost. For large barns it is best to get the footing down below frost level.

Hollow tile and brick are good foundation materials, when available, but we recommend them for smaller buildings. A large barn presents a large surface to obstruct the wind and is often subjected to heavy stresses, which tends to lift the structure from the foundation on the side from which the wind blows. The weight of the structure is very little in proportion to its size and is not sufficient at times to alone resist this pressure, and the building will be moved from the wall unless firmly anchored. Tile or brick do not furnish the firm anchorage that is had with concrete. The anchor bolt in brick or tile is held only by the weight of the few tile adjacent to it, so does not afford a secure anchorage, or help much to save the building in time of a hard blow.

## Concrete Walls and Floors—How to Build Them

Concrete is usually the cheapest and best material for the barn foundation and can be laid by the farmer with unskilled labor. The concrete wall should run far enough above the established grade and floor level to prevent any moisture from coming in contact with the wood sill and frame of the building. The concrete foundation should always extend below the local frost line, and in localities where alternate wet and dry seasons are current, to a permanent moisture line. The wall in no case should be set on loose or refilled earth. The base of footing in the large barns should always have a good spread—2 feet being a minimum.

In selecting material for all concrete work the best grade of Portland cement should always be used, and the sand and gravel should be clean and sharp and free from loam, the presence of which will prevent the securing of a good bond between the aggregates and will eventually cause the walls to fail. Good concrete can only be obtained where care is exercised in the grading of the different materials. Sand and gravel should be in the proportion of one part of sand to two parts of stone. As ordinarily found in the average gravel bank it is just the opposite proportion.

## Proportions for Cement Mixtures

A mixture of one part cement to five parts of bank-run gravel—providing it is in the proportion of one part sand to two parts stone—is sufficiently strong for foundation walls and floors where no reinforcing is required. If the sand and gravel are separate, a good mixture to use for walls, footings and floors is a 1-3-5 mixture. The floors should be top dressed with a half-inch of one part cement to three parts sand and finished with a wooden tool if stock is to walk over it. A power mixer should be used when possible, because of the better mixing of materials and the saving of labor. The quantities of cement, sand, and stone or gravel to the cubic yard of concrete in a 1-3-5 mixture is, roughly, 4.6 sacks cement, one-half cubic yard sand, four-fifths cubic yard stone or gravel.

*Cost Per Cubic Foot—Walls.* The cost per cubic foot in the wall for a 1-3-5 mixture for foundations and stable walls up to 8 feet high, including excavation, farm building and labor at union scale of wages, is from 23 to 25 cents per cubic foot for walls 8 to 12 inches thick, figuring power-mixed cement at 55 cents a sack, sand and stone at $1.55 per cubic yard.

## As to "Permanent Construction"

With the idea of securing greater permanency, barn foundation walls are frequently built 4 feet high or to just below the windows. Where foundation material can be had at reasonable cost, this is good practice.

On some of the farms built for very rich men to whom expense is no object and at some of the State schools, where ready access to the State Treasury has the same effect, barns have been constructed entirely of concrete or tile, with roofs of slate or some similar material. These are excellent structures, where first cost is no consideration, but they have no place on the farm which must pay dividends. The cost of an adequate set of such buildings represents an outlay of around one hundred dollars per acre, or an interest charge of six dollars per acre, which is more than a farm which is run on a make or break basis can very well sustain—particularly when it is questionable whether such buildings are really as practical as well-constructed wooden ones.

The chief claim for such construction by those experimenters is permanency, and undoubtedly such a building will last a long time. But a frame barn, with Cypress sills, No. 1 Yellow Pine framing, Fir siding or White Pine barn boards, will last for at least two generations—and our grandchildren will probably have some new ideas in barn building they would like to try out themselves.

To employ tile or concrete for more than the first four feet of outside wall increases the cost and complicates the construction without securing a compensating benefit. All the benefit of concrete or tile in the wall is had at a height of four feet or less. If on account of cost, part of the building is to be wood, then on the four-foot or two-foot wall is the place to begin, for above four feet in height the wall is not subject to injury from live stock and a sill is as durable at that elevation as at any other.

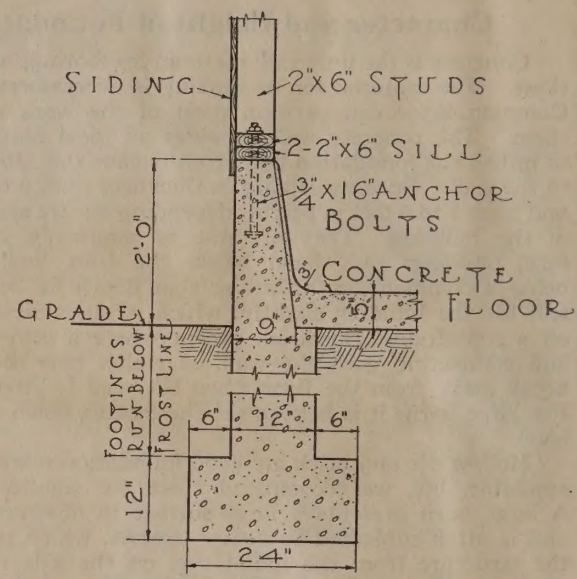
## Adaptability and Durability of Lumber and Foundation Material

Because lumber is the most adaptable of all building material—used and available everywhere, we are inclined to take its good qualities for granted, overlooking the fact of the permanency of some kinds. There are, among our commercial woods, several that compare favorably in durability with brick or tile. The Encyclopedia Britannica, in reference to Cypress, states that the doors of the ancient St. Peter's Cathedral at Rome, when removed by Eugenius IV, were about eleven hundred years old and in a perfect state of preservation. To those who have not given the subject investigation, the statement that wood will keep sound eleven hundred years is rather startling, but we may not question that authority. We are so accustomed to building with any lumber that is at hand, regardless of the fitness for the purpose, or permanency when exposed to moisture, that we need to be reminded that lumber, like post wood, varies greatly in inherent ability to resist decay; that while one lumber is durable only when kept dry, there are kinds that need no protection to render them of great permanency.

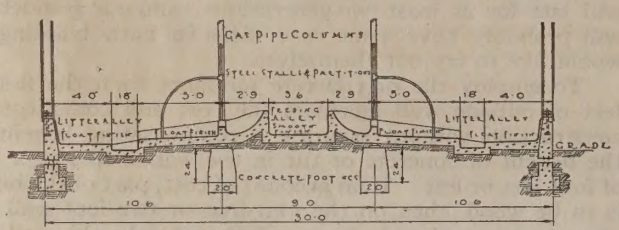
We naturally associate hardness with ability to endure, both when thinking of lumber or clay products, such as brick or tile. It is interesting to note that just the reverse is true of lumber. It is the soft woods that stand exposure and best resist decay. Cypress, Cedar, Fir, Red Wood, White Pine, are of the soft wood, easy and pleasant to work, yet very slow to decay. Cedar, a soft wood, is practically indestructible as regards

decay. It is not an uncommon thing that Red Cedar shingles on a house are sound when the brick or stone foundation on which the building stands is disintegrated.

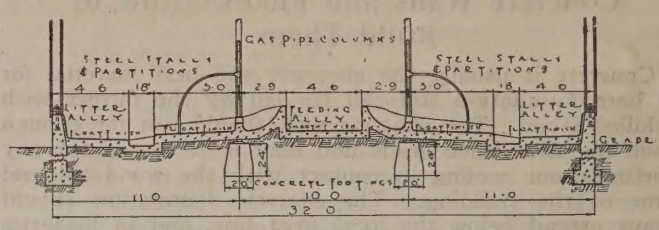
In order to understand why some woods outwear brick or tile, it is necessary to have in mind the fact that frost—frozen moisture—in lumber does not destroy its fabric as is the case with clay products or stone. All brick and stone contain some moisture; as this congeals or freezes enormous force is exerted, which, in time, destroys the fabric and disintegration takes place. The freezing and thawing that does lumber no harm will, in time, destroy a harder material. The polished marble head stones in the little burial ground near Faneuil Hall, in Boston, are disintegrated. The frost, getting a toe hold in the top of the marble slab, exerted its strength, produced a tiny crack, which, in the succeeding winters, became a larger one, containing enough water that, when frozen, burst off the top of the stone. So as you today look down on the head stones that border the paths of that old burial ground, you will notice many stones that seem to have rotted off at the top, yet they are less than one-half as old as were the sound Cypress doors of ancient St. Peter's Cathedral, and but little older than some New England barns in which the timbers are still sound. The permanency of a lifetime and more can be had in our farm buildings without the excessive use of stone or tile and the attendant high cost. By an intelligent use of our permanent or decay-resisting woods, such as Douglas Fir, Cypress and Cedar, we may build, at a reasonable first cost, a permanent building that can be added to or remodeled. A barn with a Cypress sill on 2 or 4-foot concrete wall, enclosed with well-seasoned Fir or White Pine lumber, trimmed in Cypress and roofed with Red Cedar, will yield as much in permanency as the money invested can be made to provide.




CONCRETE-FOUNDATION.




CROSS-SECTION-THRU-30-0 COW-BARN COWS-FACING-IN.

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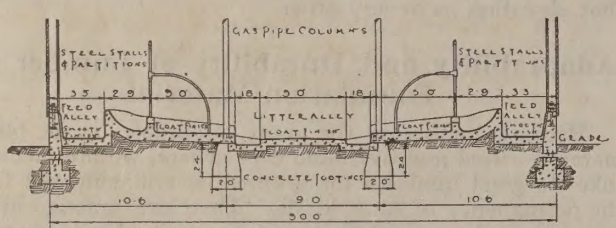


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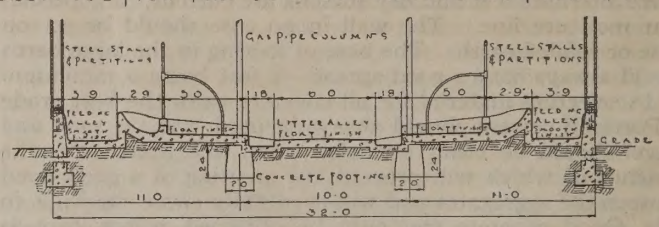


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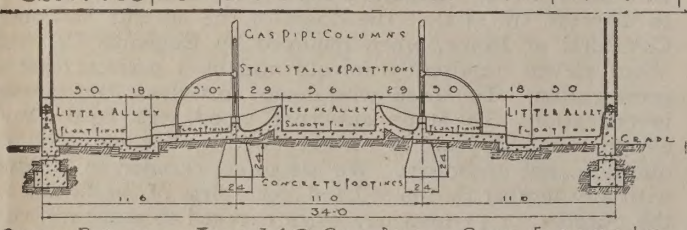


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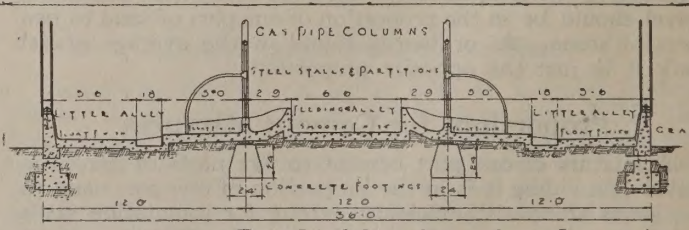
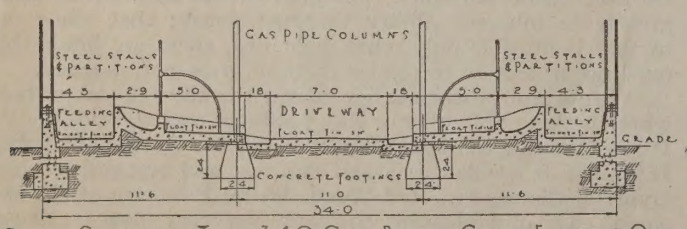



CROSS-SECTION-THRU-36-0-COW-BARN-COWS-FACING-IN.

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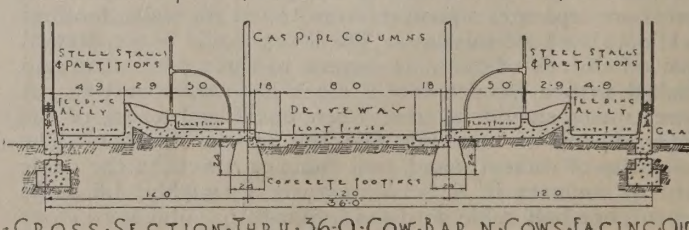



CROSS-SECTION-THRU-36-0-COW-BARN-COWS-FACING-OUT.

# *Modern Farmsteads*

HERE and there on these great western prairies are farmsteads that fill the eye from afar. The clean cut group of buildings—dignified, graceful, harmonious, yet with an indefinable business-like look, stand out from all other of the neighboring farms and proclaim themselves of a different stamp. They have none of the gewgaw and folderol that mark the impractical city-architect-planned barns on the "Gentleman Farmer's" estates, yet they are just as easily distinguished from the usual heterogeneous, hit-and-miss clump of average farm buildings that look as though they had been assembled any old way, like a tramp's clothes.

These model farmsteads are the homes of practical, money-making farmers, and they were bought complete from this Gordon-Van Tine Book of Farm Buildings.

For many years—in fact until the first book of Gordon-Van Tine Farm Buildings was published—it has been the luxury of the millionaire "Gentleman Farmer" to have a harmoniously planned, well-laid-out, complete farmstead. Farm buildings have always been primarily buildings of utility, planned without much regard for good looks, and, unless a high-priced architect could be employed, never with regard for harmony. And, sadly enough, the high-priced architect often thought too much of good looks and harmony of design, and let such common and practical things as ventilation, structural strength, light, etc., go without a thought.

So the farmer who really was interested in his farm, who wanted fine looking, well-planned buildings, which were at the same time *practical*, has had a difficult time.

But Gordon-Van Tine has changed all this. By standardizing barn architecture, and following out the same, dignified simple lines in barns, outbuildings, granaries, hog houses, etc., as well as making them scientifically correct and practical, Gordon-Van Tine have placed within the reach of every farmer the answer to this knotty problem.

Perhaps you have not noted it, but these Gordon-Van Tine Farm buildings have all been planned with a conscious desire to keep them harmonious in appearance. They are designed to go together. Theyseem to fit in, so you can, with the book, select any combination of practical farm buildings that your needs require and be assured of having a place that will appear creditably in any company—an estate that will be a show place in your county. And if you cannot build a whole set of buildings at once, you can plan what you want to do eventually, buy the buildings as you need them, and achieve the same final result, for Gordon-Van Tine will offer you these same sturdy, beautiful, practical buildings now or in five years.

## The Barn and Outbuildings Are the Farm Factories

The barn and outbuildings are the Farm Factories—the hub of the farm—around which all its activities center. They should be centrally located, and easily accessible from all parts of the farm, and so arranged with relation to one another, and to the dwelling, that the oft-repeated chore can be done with the fewest steps and the least time. Good natural drainage for the building site is, of course, highly desirable. If that cannot be had, tile must be resorted to, though they do not always give the desired result, because the ground in the barnyard becomes puddled by the tramping of the stock, and the water does not readily reach them.

A southern or eastern exposure, with the orchard or wood lot on the north, is good. The barn and outbuildings may be grouped about a hollow square, with the dwelling between them and the direction of the prevailing wind. A hedge will screen from view the activities of the barnyard more effectively than distance. Any natural barrier between the dwellings and the barnyard, such as a public road or a stream, are to be avoided. A stream of water in or near the barnyard is usually more trouble than it is worth. After every freshet the fences must be repaired, and such streams encourage mud holes, are unsanitary, and difficult to fence against.

## The Most Important Part of Farm Building Is the Brain Work

Farming, like any business, must have direction—a definite object in view. Before that is known, or without a close acquaintance with the farm, nothing we can say here is likely to be exactly applicable to your conditions. We can at best only start you working on your own problem—before you build rather than after. It is a common thing to find a new barn or set of buildings where the best material has been used, and plenty of it, and where there is plenty of evidence that it was the intention of the builder to have the best, but where, through lack of practice on the part of the builder, the arrangement is awkward and inconvenient. Mistakes in building are not easily corrected, and have an unpleasant way of forcing themselves on one's attention. The man who farms in a modern way has his hands full and will get more for the money he puts in farm buildings if he can intrust their building to some one whose entire energies are centered on that one thing.

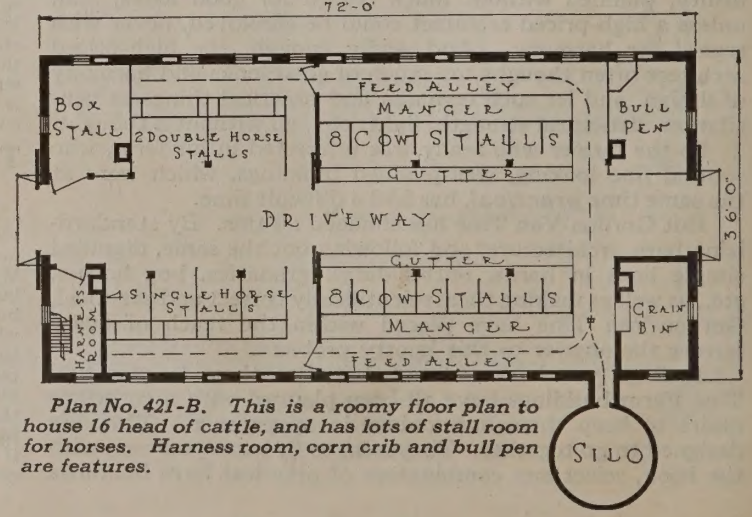
*Gordon-Van Tine Barn No. 421. For Description of Materials for this Barn, read Class A Specifications on page 14*

**See Page 1 for Prices on This Barn**

# *The Gothic-Roofed, Bent-Rafter Barn— As Strong As It Is Handsome*

FROM the day we first published plans of this design, it has attracted nation-wide attention. It has the perfect roof and hay mow so long sought by barn builders. The shingles have perfect drainage and about double the life of those on a third or quarter pitch roof. This design requires less material and labor to build the roof than to build a like area of roof of any other type. Moreover, it is a very easy building to erect, the plans we furnish purchasers of each Gothic-Roofed Barn enabling anyone of very ordinary constructive ability to build it easily and right. This design has been built by purchasers, with our ready-framed lumber, without any skilled assistance whatever, and the barns so built are the pride of their owners and the boast of the neighborhood.

This barn, because of its unusual and handsome appearance, attracts much favorable attention wherever built. It is a barn for the man who believes in progress and better buildings as well as stock and crops. Turn to page 26 and study the sectional drawing of this barn. It shows the splendid hayloft, large and deep and entirely free of any obstructing posts or braces. The entire space can be utilized and the hay will settle evenly, and you can blow straw from one end of it to the




*Plan No. 421-B. This is a roomy floor plan to house 16 head of cattle, and has lots of stall room for horses. Harness room, corn crib and bull pen are features.*

other. No dust or hay seed can get through the loft floor into the stable and the heavy joists and girders will carry the big load without strain.

### Original Design

It was the good fortune of Gordon-Van Tine Barn Architects to be the first to succeed in planning a practical Gothic Roof, or Bent-Rafter Barn. For several years we have been shipping them into all parts of the country, where their excellence has been thoroughly tested and proved good. We ship a very fine quality of material for this barn as you will note by reading the specifications on a forward page. This good lumber, carefully cut and fitted, and the handsome design, produce a barn that will add tone to any group of farm buildings, and of which the owner can be justly proud.

### General Usefulness

It is a barn of general usefulness, because it is well-lighted, easy to ventilate and the floor space can be arranged in a number of convenient ways for caring for cattle, horses or other stock. The head room in the stable is 8 feet 6 inches from stable floor to underside of joist. This gives sufficient elevation to overhead carrier tracks and abundant air space. Our barn men stand ready at all times to assist in arranging the floor space in a handy way. Please use the information blank when writing.

### Construction Explained

Plan No. 421 is placed on a wall 18 inches above grade to which it is bolted. The height of studs in side walls varies with the width of the barn as noted in price columns. Our Gothic Barns have larger haylofts than our gambrel-roof designs of corresponding size. The gothic roof has a lower or shorter stud, but a greater total height than other barns and larger lofts. The large illustration is of a barn 32 x 120 feet. Those at the bottom of the page are of a barn 36 x 84, built in southern Minnesota in 1916. The doors in this plan, below the loft, will be arranged to suit purchasers. We will omit the double doors shown in the illustration and add Dutch doors when such a change is necessary. The frame of this barn is of the same thoroughly good plank frame construction found in all Gordon-Van Tine barns. *Sills and Plates* 4 x 6. *Studs* 2 x 6. *Rafters* 5 x 6 and 4 x 4. *Joists* 2 x 8, 18 inches on center. *Girders*, 4 pieces, 2 x 10. *Corner Posts* 6 x 6. *Siding* is of dressed and matched clear Douglas Fir of ornamental pattern, put on vertically, which gives a rain and wind-proof wall of neat finished appearance. No battens are necessary. All outside *Trim* is Cypress. *Doors*—The gable hay door is our No. 2 ready-made door. Two loft doors No. 4 are furnished; the double doors in both ends of stable are our No. 1 ready-made doors. *Windows*—The window you will recognize as our Gordon ventilated window shown on page 18. They are spaced about six feet on center in the side walls. There are two windows and louvres in front gable, three windows in rear gable.

### Free Working Plan

Plans, making plain all details of construction, are furnished purchasers of this barn without charge. A barn of this type is rather difficult to design, but surprisingly easy to build, with its frame cut and fitted, and with our plans for reference. Construction of this style of barn should not be undertaken without our architect's plans.

*Gothic barn in process of erection in Minnesota*

*Gordon-Van Tine Barn No. 429. For Materials Furnished for this Barn, read Class A Specifications on page 14*

**See Page 2 for Prices on This Barn**

# *A Bank Barn on a South or East Slope Is Highly Desirable*

IF YOUR location is favorable for a bank barn, you will never regret building this one. A barn built into or sheltered by a north or west bank is a very comfortable barn for live stock either Winter or Summer.

### The Illustration

Usually the barn should be built with the bank on north or west, with doors into the basement from the barnyard on the east and south. If your location is good for a bank barn—we will arrange this one to meet your requirements. We will change the place of the driveway doors and add doors in the basement as required. The doors and windows like those in the illustration are provided for the end and side not in view; when the barn is to be built into the bank on one entire side and end, or one side and two ends, we will omit such doors and windows as are not needed and furnish those that are required to meet the situation.

### A Lifetime Durability

Permanency is assured for this plan by the kind and quality of lumber used in the different parts. Cypress sills and posts are extremely slow to decay. The clear Douglas Fir siding of ornamental pattern, put on vertically, is very durable, partly because it takes and retains paint to perfection. The Cypress doors, corner boards, facia, bargeboards, and other trim, leave nothing to be desired as regards their durability and appearance. No substitute for good, extra heavy, western Red Cedar shingles has yet been found that will give anything like the service at a like cost. The No. 1 Hard Pine frame in this barn has a lifetime durability.

### Bank Barns Easy to Ventilate

Bank barn interiors are inclined to be damp and impure and require ventilation systems to make them safe quarters for valuable live stock. Much damage has occurred to live stock kept in dark unventilated bank barns. Many cases of tuberculosis have their origin in such barns and entire herds have had to be sacrificed because of being confined in bank barns with no provision for a supply of pure air. Such barns are easily ventilated by a Gordon Gravity system, which works very effectively in barns with solid masonry walls. It is possible to control the movement of the air currents in this barn and have the air fresh and good at all times without making the barn cold in Winter, as is the case where only window ventilation is provided. Gordon Ventilation systems are simple and effective, and their small cost is more than repaid by the better health and thrift of the stock.

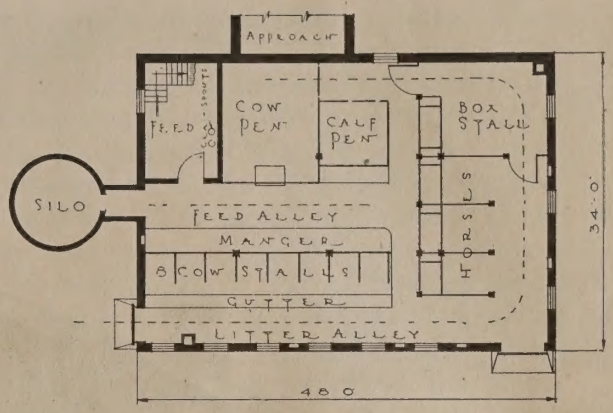
### Strong—Roomy—Permanent

Our design No. 429 is as strong, roomy and permanent as skill and the right kind of material can produce. The 8-foot wall to which the barn is bolted lifts the superstructure above ground moisture and insures against breakage by the stock. The stable, if provided with Gordon Ventilation, will be as dry and healthful as a barn at grade. No stronger frames are designed than the heavy, well-bolted Shawver Truss, with its members interlocked and bolted to the posts in the side walls of the barn. (See illustration on page 24.) The trusses shown supporting the roof are spaced 12 or 14 feet on center. These frames have stood the severest tests, and after forty years' use are in great favor with experienced builders.

This plan has large loft capacity. In it may be saved and kept ready for use all the rough feed produced—all hay, straw and fodder—and the barn, not the field, is the place for such. Grain bins can be built along the driveway floor and feed spouted to the stable below. The loft capacities for this barn are figured at 450 cubic feet per ton, not figuring space within 6 feet of the roof peak.

### General Description

The basement wall is 8 feet high and 10 or 12 inches thick. When sand and gravel are easily had, it can be built, using a power mixer, for about double the cost of a frame wall. The height in stable from floor to joist is 8 feet 6 inches. The illustration is




*Plan 429-B. This floor plan shows a general-purpose arrangement for horses, cattle and other stock. The whole layout is most convenient.*

a true picture of this barn built 40 x 108 feet. The driveway doors will admit a large load of hay and they may be located at any point in side wall except the end bents. The hay mow is clear and unobstructed—a great big roomy mow in which there are no posts to interfere with its filling. Good 2-inch planks, that are tongued and grooved, tight fitting, through which no dirt can work into stable, are furnished for the driveway floor. The balance of loft floor is 1 x 6 No. 1 flooring. Notice the great breadth of this barn at the gambrel. No peaked or pinched-in look there. It looks what it is—the true gambrel roof. You will easily recognize the doors and windows of this barn as those shown on pages 18 and 19. The windows in the stable are provided with Gordon Ventilation Shields. Some of the basement windows can be omitted when necessary on account of the bank. There are six 9-light windows in the two gables, and double doors on both ends in the basement, which can be fitted up in a convenient, labor-saving way for caring for all kinds of stock in stalls or at large. If you need help in laying out the floor space, we will cheerfully assist you.

### Construction—Size of Parts

*Plank Frame. Barn* 34 feet wide. *Sills* 4 x 10, bolted on. *Plates* 4 x 8. *Posts in Walls* 4 x 8. *Girder Post* 6 x 6. *Girders,* four pieces, 2 x 10. *Girts* 2 x 6. *Wind Bracing* 2 x 6, diagonal. *Purlins* 4 x 10, blocked. *Rafters* 2 x 6, 24 inches on center. *Joists* 2 x 10, 24 inches on center. *Collar Beams, Purlin Sway Braces and Side Wall Trusses* are 2 x 6, or heavier, and all well bolted. *Free Plans* sent purchasers make plainer and easy the erection of this barn and furnish all details of construction.

*Gordon-Van Tine Barn No. 437. For Full Description of Materials Furnished for this Barn, read Class A Specifications on page 14*

**See Page 3 for Prices on This Barn**

# *The Handsomest, Best-Roofed Barn Ever Designed*

THIS Gothic-Roofed Barn, easy to erect, strong and handsome, is an expression of the best thought and skill of America's foremost barn architects.

It is a barn that will attract favorable attention in any neighborhood and prove as practicable and permanent as it is handsome. The very large demand we are experiencing from places where a barn of this design has been built convinces us that we are not alone in our enthusiasm about its merits.

### A 100% Right Barn

You will not make a mistake in building this one. It satisfies all modern requirements of light and sanitation. The floor space can be arranged conveniently for dairying or to accommodate mixed stock. Cattle or horses can be arranged in rows with the length or across the barn and provision made for loose stock, bins and passageways. We will help you arrange the interior and promise you a barn as convenient as it is handsome.

The Gordon-Van Tine Gothic-Roofed Bent-Rafter Barn can fairly be said to have introduced a new era in barn construction. The bent and built-up rafter that makes practical the application of this roof to barn building has so simplified the construction and lowered the cost of the gothic roof that it has become, in a relatively short time, our best seller.

The first barn plans that employed a bent and built-up rafter were put out by Gordon-Van Tine men in 1915. Since that time we have made improvements in the plan and have watched with much interest its rise into popular favor and approval. A roof of this character had always been sought by discriminating builders, but prior to the time this Company published barn plans, gothic roofs were

built by hand, sawing one-inch lumber to get the curve and then nailing together the curved pieces to form a rafter. This was a very slow, laborious process, wasteful of material and too expensive for the average builder. That some barn builders did, for years, incur the expense of the old-style gothic-rafter is only more proof of the desirability of a roof of this kind.

### Roof Entirely Self-Supporting

The roof of this barn is entirely self-supporting, *not a post or brace to obstruct the mow*. It is the true balloon roof, as smooth inside as out. The steep pitch insures long life to the shingles—snow does not pile up on it as on other roofs, and it does not offer angles to obstruct the wind and rack the barn. It is a strong roof because we make them so, and also for the same reason and in much the same way that the arch in a concrete bridge is strong. They carry the largest hay sling load without strain.

### Simple and Inexpensive

As compared with other approved barn roof construction, our gothic roof is inexpensive and simple, but not so simple that they can be built successfully without a good architect's plan. This roof requires no supporting trusses, which in other plans are necessary, and in the framing and cutting of which much material and skilled labor is required. The skilled labor that is necessary with our gothic-roofed barn is furnished by the man who makes the plan. The average barn carpenter who can figure only in straight lines would find it difficult to plan this barn, but *very easy to build* when he has our blue prints before him, because the difficult calculations have all been made.

### Can Build It Yourself

We do not recommend building without a carpenter. It is generally profitable to employ one, but sometimes impossible. This barn has been built a number of times by the purchaser without any skilled assistance, which we believe is proof that it is easy to erect. No one should hesitate to build the barn simply because of never having seen one like it. Our plans make its construction easily understood and no one to whom we have shipped them has had any difficulty putting them up.

### Advantages of This Plan

The style of construction used in this plan is successfully in use on barns up to fifty feet in width. The plank frame style of timbering is employed and the size of timbers and the construction of the barn frame is similar to other Class A barns. The roof is the feature of this plan. It is the ideal roof for a hay mow. No timbers or braces of any kind to interfere in putting away the hay or to prevent it from settling evenly. It is a roof of long life because of the steep, smooth, even pitch; the shingles dry out quickly, preventing decay. The shingles lie close to the roof, do not kick up at the butt. Asbestos or slate can be used when preferred. This roof requires less material and less skilled labor to build than any other good barn roof. The rafters are all formed in one pattern to the size required as shown on the plans. The radius of the rafter is furnished in our blue prints, which also show in detail the manner of their construction and method of securing them to plates, floor joists and at the ridge and collar beam.

### Construction of Barn

The popular and economical plank frame, in its most approved form, is used in this plan. The barn is bolted to a 4-foot wall and the height from stable floor to loft joist is 8 feet 6 inches. Timber of ample size is used in all parts of the barn, but to produce a barn of unusual rigidity and strength we provide much diagonal or wind bracing. This special bracing interferes in no way with use of stable or loft, but does brace the barn in all directions, enabling it to withstand a blow that would wreck a barn as ordinarily built. The beautiful Clear Douglas Fir tongued and grooved drop siding, put on horizontally, adds to strength and gives a tight, permanent side wall that retains paint perfectly.

### What a Purchaser Says

A man who built a Gordon-Van Tine Gothic-Roof Barn says it rode out a storm in southern Minnesota that destroyed many barns near by. Our barn was moved from the foundation at one end, but otherwise uninjured, and it was replaced on its wall and shows no signs of injury.

### Size of Timbers

*Sills and Plates* 4 x 6. *Studs* 2 x 6, 24 inches on center. *Joists* 2 x 10 (bridged), 24 inches on center. *Girders* 8 x 10 and 6 x 10, two girders lengthwise of the barn. *Corner Posts* equal 6 x 6. *Studs* about doors and windows doubled. *Rafters* 3 x 4, 24 inches on center. The size of other parts and manner of building the rafters and securing them at peak and plate—diagonal end and side wall bracing and bolting this frame—is made plain by the plans furnished free to purchasers. Height of stable floor to mow joist is 8 feet 6 inches.

### Doors and Windows Ready Made

Are illustrated on pages 18-19. Six Dutch Doors, as shown on page 19 are furnished below the loft. Gable Hay Door is as in Fig. 4. Two loft doors as in Fig. 5. Windows in stable walls are as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and are complete with Gordon Ventilation Shields and are spaced about six feet on center. Five Gable Windows and four Dormers (each containing two 4-light 8 x 14 sash) on barns 60 feet long or less—six Dormers on barns over 60 feet long.

*Gordon-Van Tine Barn No. 428. For Materials Furnished for this Barn, read Class A Specifications on page 14*

**See Page 2 for Prices on This Barn**

# *Sturdy, Durable, Shawver-Truss Barn*

HERE is a barn for the man who likes to build good and strong and needs a big loft for hay and straw storage. No stronger frame was ever designed than the time-tested Shawver frame used in this plan and illustrated on page 24. The framing timbers dove-tail and are bolted and there is plenty of diagonal or wind bracing. Nothing less than a tornado can tear it to pieces. It is stronger than an old-style timber frame, but costs a great deal less to build.

### An Extra Strong Barn for General Farming

We will arrange the interior almost any way you want it. You can put in cattle or horses in double rows, facing either in or out, or use part for cattle and part for horses. So many different arrangements of horses, cattle and other stock in stalls or loose, grain bins, passageways, etc., can be made that if you will say what you want to stable we can arrange it to suit you. Please use the information blank when writing us.

### Construction

The barns we ship are exactly the same as the one in the picture except they may be smaller or larger; or perhaps some change in the way the doors below loft are arranged. The height from stable floor to loft joists is 8 feet 6 inches. Plan 428 is bolted to a 2-foot concrete wall. *Sills and Plates* 4 x 6. *Posts* 6 x 6 and 4 x 6. *Girts* 2 x 6. *Rafters* 2 x 6, 24 inches on center. *Purlins* 4 x 10 (in small barns 4 x 8). *Girders,* 8 x 10 and 6 x 10. *Posts under girders,* solid 6 x 6, about ten feet apart. *Joists* 2 x 10, 2 feet on center, bridged and lapped on girder. *Hay-Pole* 4 x 6 solid timber, braced by hood. The Clear Fir siding of ornamental pattern is tongued and grooved, put on vertically, is wind and rain proof and needs no battens. It gives the barn a neat, attractive appearance.

### The Best Lumber Used

The excellent CLASS A material furnished for this plan gives *permanency*. The barn will look well and be strong and sound when a half century old.

### Doors and Windows Ready Made

See pages 18 and 19 for description of doors and windows. Lower stable doors on two ends are on page 18. Gable hay door is Fig. 3. Small loft door is Fig. 4, on both ends of barn. Dutch doors can be used below loft when desired. Windows in stable are spaced about seven feet on center. There are five windows in the two gables.

*Gordon-Van Tine Barn No. 427. For Materials Furnished for this Barn, read Class A Specifications on page 14*

**See Page 2 for Prices on This Barn**

# *Self-Supporting or Balloon-Type Roof*

HERE is a thoroughly good CLASS A barn for the man who favors the Braced-Rafter or Balloon-Roof, and siding put on horizontally. Our Braced-Rafter Barns are better than commonly built, as you will notice by looking at the drawing on page 24, which shows the thorough manner of roof support. This is better construction than usual, for there is a tendency to go to unprofitable lengths in economy of material in the building of barns of this type.

### A Barn of General Usefulness

This barn is designed for dairying or uses of mixed stock farming. As a Dairy Barn, it is well-lighted and sanitary and of best dimensions. For housing mixed stock, many very convenient arrangements are possible. We have shipped many barns of this design, which are considered the best in their neighborhoods and are a source of much satisfaction to the owners.

### Construction

Notice the pleasing proportions of this barn—the good breadth at the gambrel, which gives mow room and stability. The barn rests on a 2-foot wall and is a little higher than it is wide. From ground floor to under side of joist is 8 feet 6 inches. Plank frame construction is used, except hay pole and girder posts, which are solid timbers. *Sills and Plates* 4 x 6. *Studs, Rafters and Rafter Braces* 2 x 6, 24 inches on center. *Corner Posts* 6 x 6, around doors 4 x 6. *Girders* 3 and 4 pieces, 2 x 10. *Girder Posts* 6 x 6. *Hay Pole* 4 x 8. A better frame of this kind is not to be found. Our blue prints make plain all details of construction.

### Doors and Windows Ready Made

Doors and windows are illustrated on pages 18 and 19. The Double-Rolling Stable Doors are furnished for both ends of barn. Gable Hay Door is shown in Fig. 3. Small loft door in both barn ends, Fig. 4. Gordon Dutch Doors will be provided below loft floor when desired.

### Windows

Our ventilated windows are placed at intervals of about seven feet in the stable walls. Windows in ends and gables as shown. There are three windows in rear gable.

*Gordon-Van Tine Round Barn No. 414. For Materials Furnished for this Barn, read Class A Specifications on page 14*

**See Page 1 for Prices on This Barn**

# *A Round Barn Costs Less Than Other Barns as Large*

LET'S see if that is true. The size of any barn is measured by the square feet of ground it covers and by the tons of fodder that can be stored in the loft. All right—now this round barn is 60 feet wide, so it covers 2,808 square feet of floor area and the loft holds easily 106 tons of hay, taking out the space of 14 feet taken up by the driveway and figuring 450 cubic feet to the ton (a ton of well-settled timothy hay requires only 350 cubic feet). The present price of this barn is $2,576.00. Now let's see how much a rectangular barn of equal size, quality and strength would cost. Our barn No. 428 is the one to take for comparison—that barn, to cover 2,808 square feet of ground, would have to be 36 feet wide and 78 feet long, and if 20 feet to the square, figuring 450 cubic feet of hay to the ton, this barn would contain 108 tons and the price today is $3,178.00.

## Now, Then, What Do We Find?

| Kind | Size | Floor Area | Hay Capacity—Tons | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rectangular barn | 36 x 78 x 16 | 2808 | 108 | $3,178.00 |
| Round barn | 60 x 16 | 2808 | 106 | 2,576.00 |
| Saving by circular construction | | | | $ 602.00 |

A saving on material alone of $602.00 on a barn is worth while, but the man who is feeding stock in a round barn will consider even more important than this saving in price, the convenience and saving of steps in caring for the stock.

## Round Barns Convenient

The round barn presents an ideal feeding and cleaning arrangement that saves miles of walking in the course of a year. In the round barn all stock are in a continuous row facing the center, where the grain is stored and the hay is put down. The feeder travels the shortest possible distance in both feeding and cleaning A feed carrier filled at the granary door is pushed around the circle. All the stock have been fed in the one trip and, when done, you are back at the starting point. A similar saving in steps occurs in feed, hay and in cleaning out the barn. In a rectangular barn much retracing of steps with empty carrier is necessary and one travels farther in feeding and cleaning. The grain bins in this plan may be made round—such bins are very good—and only a little more difficult to build.

## Round Barns Are Not Difficult to Build

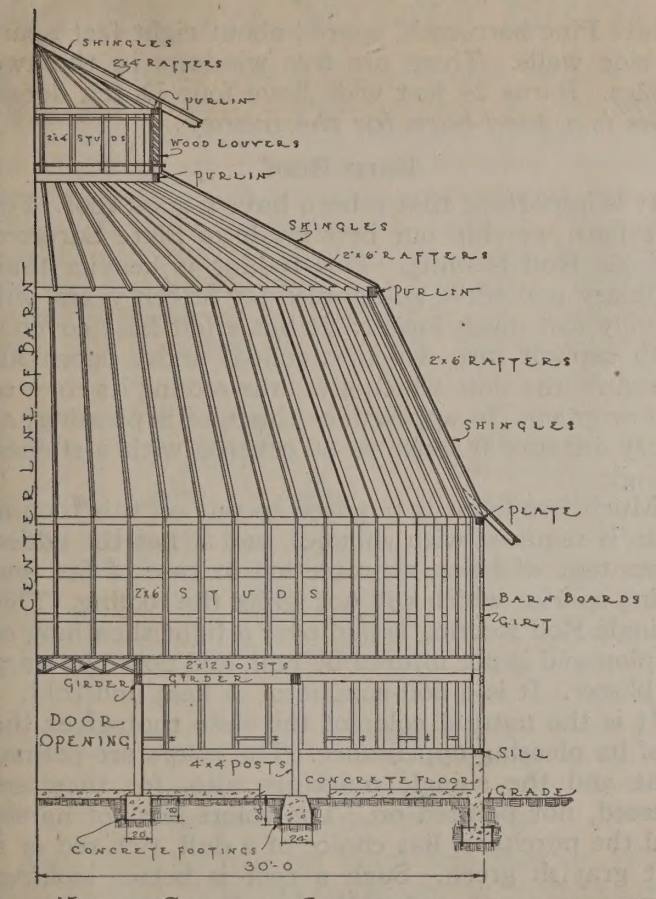
Because of lack of familiarity with round barns, some carpenters believe them difficult to build. Drawing a working plan of a round barn *is* difficult; the erection is no more so than another barn. There is less careful work required by the carpenter to put up our No. 414 than in the average truss frame. There are no trusses to build or wind bracing to put in. The detailed plans and information we furnish purchasers enable anyone of ordinary skill to build this barn and it is a mistake to refrain from buying a barn of this type because of the supposed difficulty in erection.

## What Size Is Best

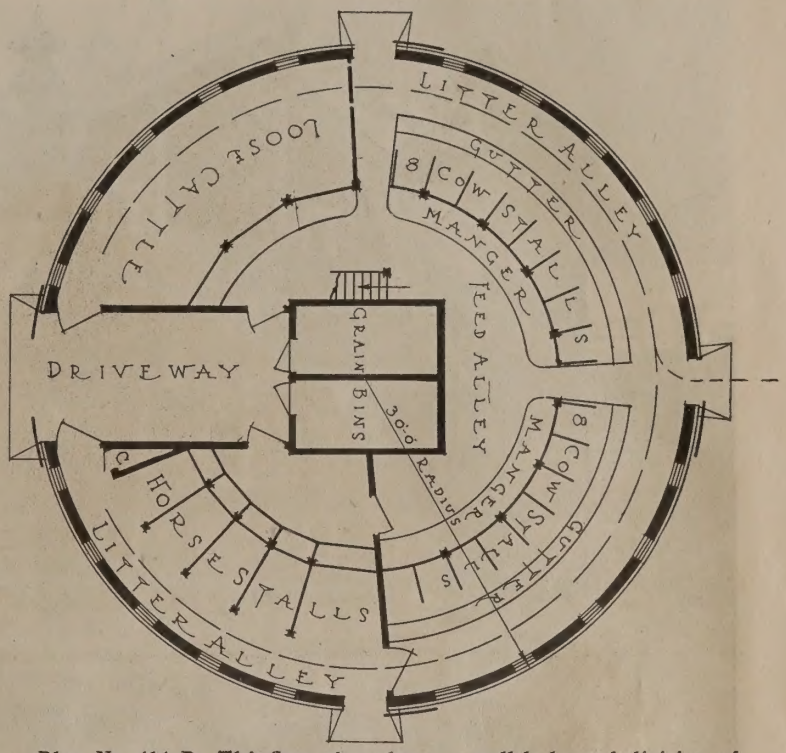
After many years of experiment, round barn builders ave settled on the 60-foot diameter as the practical di- nension for a barn of this kind. A 60-foot barn works out o best advantage in the stable floor arrangement and in he saving of material elsewhere in its construction. It rovides room in the center for a grain bin of any diameter p to 16 feet. Between the silo and the mangers is a feeding assage 6 feet wide. The stalls and pens occupy the re- naining space of 14 feet. We have ample room for manger, tall, bed and gutter and a passageway behind cattle of feet and about five feet behind horses. Such a barn has o dark corners and is easy to ventilate. It is sometimes roposed to get in a double row of stock, stalls or pens, and hile it is possible to do so by enlarging the barn, it will be ound that the extra cost of the heavier construction ecessary in the roof and the extra labor of filling the mow enders it impracticable.

## Description of Barn

This plan is 60 feet in diameter, 50 feet high over all— 2 feet high to base of cupola. The barn is designed to be uilt on a concrete wall 3 feet high above grade, to which is securely bolted. It is 16 feet from sill to plate. The onstruction is plank frame. *Sills* 4 x 8, *plates* 6 x 8. The ills and plates are simply immense hoops, enormously trong, and they carry easily the weight of the roof and its utward thrust. There are no posts or braces of any kind




HALF-CROSS-SECTION OF NO. 414




*Plan No. 414-B. This floor plan shows a well-balanced division of the floor space in a round barn of 60 feet diameter—and will fit our barn No. 414. There is plenty of room between grain bins and manger for an overhead carrier track. The feeding and cleaning in this plan can be done with no loss of time or labor.*

in the loft. This space is entirely clear and unobstructed. The hay is taken up from the driveway or large grade door with either forks or slings. The hay track is fastened to the purlin, which is a 6 x 8 built-up timber, and can be dropped anywhere around the circle. *Girders* 6 x 8. *Girder posts* 6x6 and 4x4, spaced about seven feet apart. *Joists* 2x12, bridged. *Rafters* 2x6. *Cupola rafters* 2x4. *Studs* 2x6, 2 feet 6 inches on center. The plans we furnish without charge to purchasers of this barn make plain all details of construction. Such plans, if purchased, would cost 10% of the price of the barn.

*NOTE:* The cost of the hay unloading tools for this barn depends somewhat on how it is to be operated or from what point the pull will be applied to the hay carrier rope. Quotations on a complete outfit of standard manufacture will be made when we are furnished the necessary information to quote intelligently.

## Doors and Windows

The doors and windows used on this barn, while not shown in this catalog, are of the same excellence as those illustrated on pages 18-19. The driveway door is for an opening 12 x 14. These doors are in four parts and shipped ready to hang. There are three doors for a 4-foot opening regularly furnished with this plan. All outside doors are hung on latest type of roller bearing hangers. We will change the arrangement of doors when necessary or furnish Dutch doors in place of sliding doors. Windows are 4-light, White Pine sash, placed at intervals of about seven feet in the walls below the loft floor. Ready-made window frames are furnished. The Louvres in the cupola admit light to the loft. They are screened with heavy galvanized hardware cloth to keep out birds.

**For sizes and prices of this barn, see page 1.**

*Gordon-Van Tine Barn No. 426. For Description of Materials Furnished for this Barn, read Class B Specifications on page 15*

**See Page 1 for Prices on This Barn**

# *The Most Barn for the Money*

THIS is our bargain barn. It is especially good for stabling horses and stock cattle. It is a low-priced all-purpose barn that will appeal strongly to the conservative buyer. A comparison between the price of this barn with others of similar size will bring out the fact that this design per unit of floor and loft area is our lowest-priced barn.

All of the features so desirable in good barn construction are to be found in this barn. It is a strong, handsome, permanent structure. The popular plank frame construction and braced-rafter roof give it rigidity and a loft free from obstructions in which modern hay unloading tools may be used to the best advantage.

## Construction

The size and strength of the timbers in this barn are practically the same as in our other barns of similar type and the grade of dimension lumber used is the best. The roof construction is the same general type as on page 25, the rafter braces being somewhat shorter or as commonly used on barns of this type. The roof is sheathed with dressed and matched lumber laid tight, over which is put on our famous Jap-a-Top Shingle Roll Guaranteed Roofing (see page 15).

## Doors and Windows

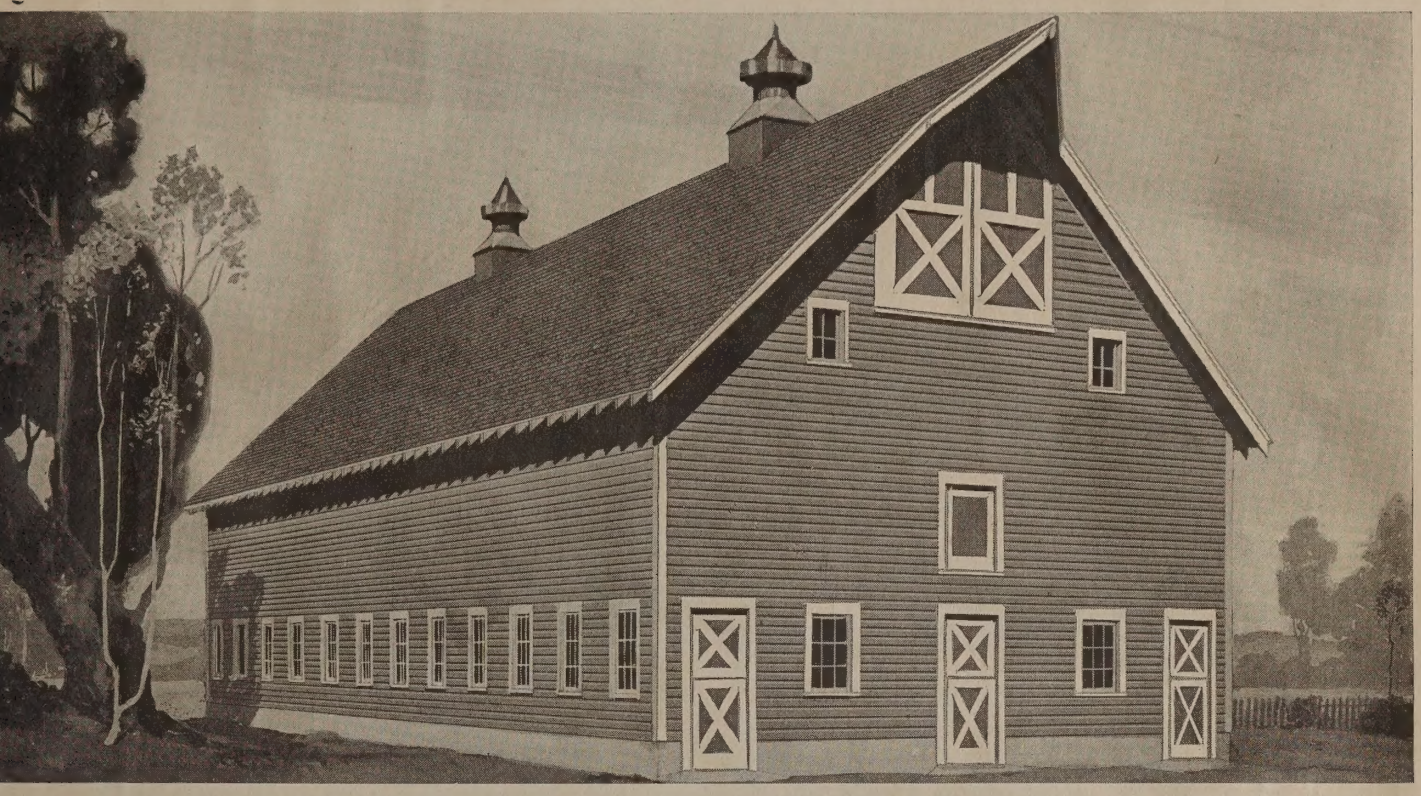
Six Gordon Dutch Doors are regularly furnished, but the doors may be changed to suit purchaser. The Gable Door No. 4 is illustrated on page 18. Two small loft doors are provided. The windows are 4-light White Pine barn sash, spaced about eight feet apar in side walls. There are five windows in the tw gables. Barns 24 feet wide have four Dutch doors *This is a good barn for the money.*

## Barn Roof

It is important that a barn have a good roof. Fo this barn we ship our best grade of Slate Surface Shingle Roll Roofing. This roofing is heavier tha ordinary and while guaranteed for fifteen years, wil usually last much longer. It has a felt base covere with asphalt into which is rolled, under enormou pressure, the slate which gives the roofing its color o red or green. In appearance this roof is pleasing; a short distance it looks to be covered with a staine shingle.

Much less labor is required to put on this roofin than is required with shingles, and it has the adde advantage of being a protection in case of fire an flying sparks, which will not ignite the roofing. Thi Shingle Roll Roofing is laid over a tight sheathing o shiplap and is not injured by hail, and does not war or blister. It is a non-conductor of heat and cold.

It is the natural color of the slate that gives th roof its pleasing appearance. The colors are perma nent and the shingle markings also, for they ar pressed, not painted on. The colors are not harsh and the purchaser has choice of a dull, rich red or soft grayish green. Such a roof is better looking more permanent and costs less than the commo grade of shingle roof.

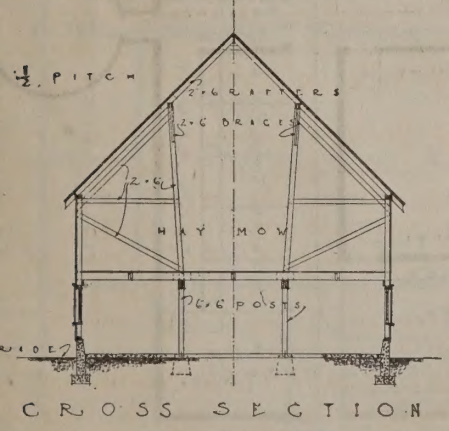


*Gordon-Van Tine Barn No. 434. For Materials Furnished for this Barn, read Class B Specifications on page15*

**See Page 3 for Prices on This Barn**

# An Extra Strong Barn for the Conservative Buyer

WE present here a Gable-Roofed Barn with a scientifically designed frame of interlocked and bolted timbers that is a triumph of the arn framers' art. This barn cannot fail to more than atisfy the thorough workman who insists on solidity nd strength in the frame of a building. This plan as the strength of the old-style timber frame, but equires less lumber and labor to build. This frame so thoroughly well bolted and braced that nothing ort of a hurricane can move it. The roof has one-half pitch which gives capacity and depth to the hayloft. The small cross-section drawing shows that there are no timbers in the loft that interfere with the use of modern hay unloading tools.




CROSS SECTION

## We Ship What We Show

The illustration is an exact reproduction of the arn we ship. You will recognize the doors and windows as those shown on pages 18 and 19. If necesary, in order to conform to the floor plan you adopt, we will change the location of the doors or add rolling doors. Almost any good arrangement of stalls, pens, grain bins, etc., can be had in this barn. If in doubt about the floor plan, just fill out the information blank and mail to us. The gable hay door is our No. 3, on page 19. The 9-light windows, spaced about seven feet on center in side walls, give a well-lighted interior. Other specifications will be found on page 15.

## Construction—Size of Timbers

The barn is bolted to a wall 2 feet above grade. Construction is plank frame. Barn 34 feet wide has *sills and plates* 4 x 6. *Posts* 6 x 6 in walls under purlin and girder. *Purlin* 4 x 8, blocked. *Girders* 8 x 12. *Studs and Rafters* 2 x 6, 24 inches on center. *Joists* 2 x 10. *Hay Pole* 4 x 8, solid timber. *This frame is bolted at all important junctions of timbers.* No better construction is possible. Some smaller barns have 2 x 8 joists and 6 x 10 girders, but all sizes are very strong. The clear drop siding is put on horizontally, which further stiffens the barn. The eaves are finished with exposed plancier of dressed and matched lumber. This plan, like all Gordon-Van Tine Farm Buildings, has proportions that are pleasing and a look of finish and completeness not commonly found. The man that likes a Gable-Roof Barn, and builds this one, will have a satisfactory building long after the price is forgotten.

*Gordon-Van Tine Barn Plan No. 424. Read Class A Specifications for Materials on page 14*

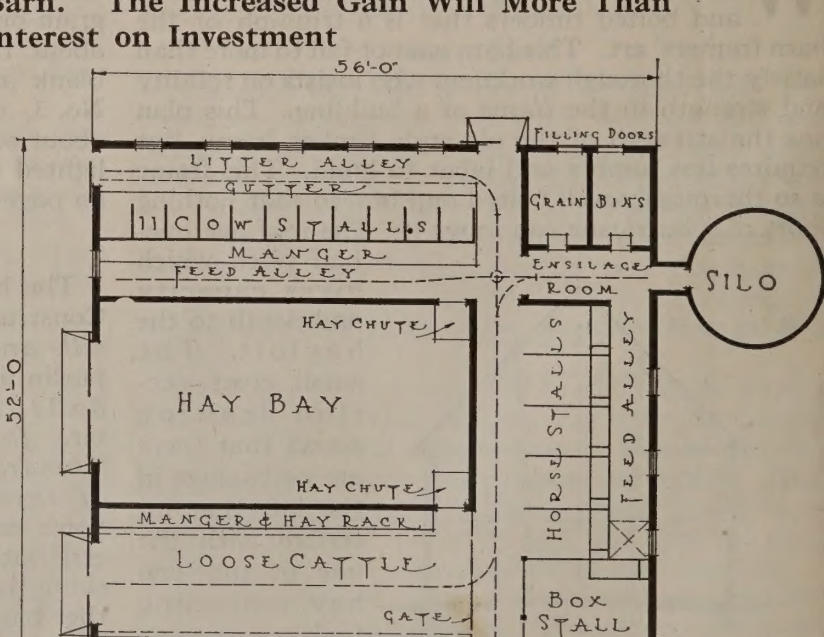
**See Page 1 for Prices on This Barn**

# *A Gambrel-Roof Feeder's Barn of Improved Type*

**Feed Your Steers in This Barn. The Increased Gain Will More Than Pay Interest on Investment**

THIS barn has met the approval of corn belt farmers and cattle feeders. It has all the good features of barns of this type and the added improvement of a gambrel roof. Up to the time this plan was made, a gable roof only had been used on a barn of this kind. The gambrel gives head room, more storage space and better appearance. This plan, while primarily intended for the cattle feeder, is a good all around general-purpose barn. It can be arranged in a number of ways that are convenient for the general farmer. This is shown by the accompanying floor plans that show the floor space arranged for caring for horses, milk cattle, grain, etc.

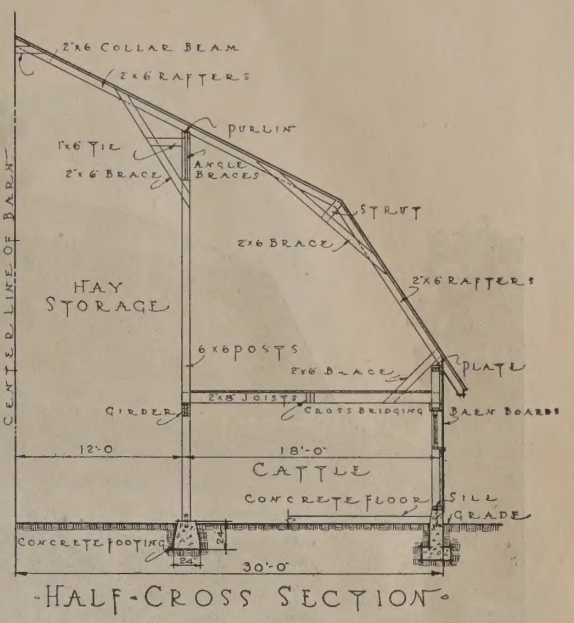
Notice how conveniently this barn is arranged in Plan 424-A for caring for stock cattle on one side of the hay bay—milk cows on the opposite side and horses across one end. Not much work to feeding and cleaning in a barn as handy as this one. Here's the way we would go at the chores:




*No. 424-A. The stall arrangement and the great space in the hay bay given by the gambrel roof make this an ideal feeder's barn*

—Feed the milk cows first, put about three pounds of grain, for each gallon of milk the cows are giving in the feed carrier from the grain bins, run the carrier down the track, put out the feed and run th

carrier back under the silo chute. Then the horses—one short trip with a bushel basket, down the feeding passage from the grain bins and back, and that is done—now up a ladder in one of the hay chutes and fill the mangers for the stock cattle right from the bay. Then, on the other side, we would put what alfalfa we wanted the milk cows to have down that hay chute, not forgetting hay for the horses, which we will throw down in the feed passage in front of their stalls. We like to see stock well bedded, so if no one was milking the cows at this time we would look for some rye straw over their stable and drop it down back of the cattle and some more for the horses. Now we are ready to go down again. If the milking had not been done, think we would tackle that next, then up into the silo (this is the evening chore time) and put down enough ensilage for feeding the stock and milk cattle, and enough more, so we wouldn't have to get up in the silo again in the morning. If it is very cold, throw an old horse blanket over the morning feed of ensilage to keep it from freezing. It is now only a few minutes' work to run the feed carrier, with its 16-bushel load, around on its track to the milk and stock cattle, the latter having been outside while we were pulling down the feed and can now be let in. We are nearly done now. We water any horses that have been standing in their stalls before we feed them. The milk cows have individual water bowls on their stalls, so we don't have to bother with them. We will now put the hay in the mangers for horses and cattle, bed them down, and call it a day. We did it all without going outside the barn and in less than an hour's time, not counting the milking. We will have to clean out the barn in the morning, but we won't worry about that because it's light work. Notice how the litter carrier track is arranged to reach all parts of the barn.




HALF-CROSS SECTION

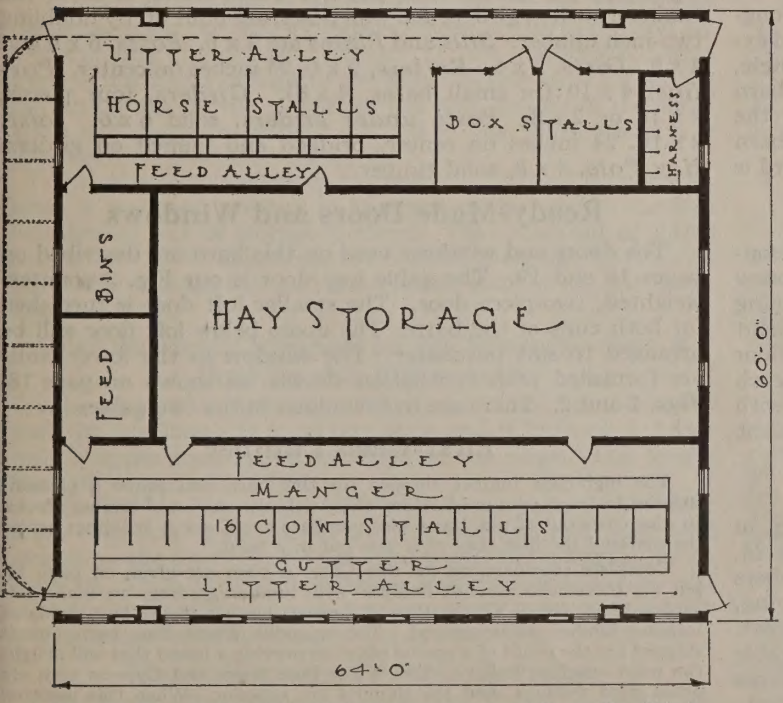
*Note the thorough, staunch construction and bracing used in this barn, yet a maximum loft space is attained*

## This Barn Pays Dividends

We have several plans for this barn just as good as the one just mentioned. It can be arranged to suit most anyone's needs. It pays to provide good barns for good stock and our half century of trading with Corn Belt farmers has proved that they like to build with good lumber—as good as grows—so we have made this a CLASS A BARN, which means that the Barn Boards, Shingles, Timber, Finishing Lumber, Hardware and Paint are the very best.

## Description and Dimensions

The picture and half cross-section drawing shows the substantial and handsome manner in which this barn is built. When ready-framed, it can be put up with ordinary labor. We furnish the barn in two widths, 52 and 60 feet. This barn 52 feet wide is 31 feet high over all and has a hay bay 20 feet wide and as deep as the barn is high. There is 16 feet on each side of the bay for stock. The 60-foot barn is 32 feet high and has a 24-foot hay bay and 18 feet each side for stock. There is a tight floor over the stock on which can be piled feed or bedding. The hay bay is formed by a row of 6 x 6 posts spaced eight feet on center the entire length of the barn. To these posts are spiked two-inch planks up as high as the loft floor over the stock. These planks prevent the hay from spreading into the stables. The dimensions of this building have been carefully worked out with regard to economy of material and convenience of the man who does the chores. The width of the hay bay and sheds is the best practical arrangement for a barn of this type. When silage is fed, the silo should be close to the barn and the space between enclosed. The silo may be placed as in Floor Plan 424-A or on the sides of the building.




*No. 424-B. A slightly different arrangement from No. 424-A, accommodating more stock. Note the increased storage space*

## How It Is Constructed

The construction is plank frame. *Sills* are 2 x 8 bolted on. *Corner Posts,* 6x8, blocked. *Side Posts,* 4x6. *Intermediate Posts,* 2x6. *Girts,* 2x6. *Plates,* 4x6. *Rafters,* 2 x 6, 24 inches on center. *Bay Posts,* 6 x 6, 8 feet on center. *Bay Planking,* 2 x 8, spaced 6 inches, carried 8 feet high. The *Bay Posts* are footed on concrete piers and secured by dowel pins. *Purlin,* 6 x 6, blocked apart. *Purlin Sway Braces,* three pieces, 2 x 6. *Rafter and Post Braces,* 2 x 6. *Joists,* 2 x 8, 24 inches on center. *Diagonal or wind bracing,* 2 x 6. *Lintels,* 4 x 10 and 4 x 8. *Doors,* four rolling doors in two parts for 8-foot opening in stables. One rolling door in two parts for opening twelve by twelve feet. *Gable Hay Door,* in two parts, cannot bind or get out of order, hung on roller bearing hangers and counter-weighted, for opening 10 x 12. All doors complete, with best barn hardware. See pages 18-19. Extra doors can be added in lower walls, or other changes made in door arrangement. *Windows* are 4-light sash placed high in side walls out of the way of loose stock. They are spaced about eight feet on center in side walls and are provided with galvanized sash sets, but have no ventilation shields. *Gable Windows*—Five are furnished.

*Gordon-Van Tine Barn No. 438. For Description of Materials for this Barn, read Class A Specifications on page 14*

**For Prices and Sizes See Page 3**

# *A Permanent Shawver-Truss Barn On a Four-Foot Wall*

THIS sturdy structure is sure to meet the approval of those who build well. The strong, well-bolted frame of Long-Leaf Pine, the excellent White Pine barn boards, and expanding metal battens—the extra thick Red Cedar shingle, ventilating windows, and handsome doors, give this barn strength, good appearance, and permanency well above the average. The White Pine barn boards shipped for this barn are a revelation to the man who thinks the good barn board is extinct.

## A Good All-Purpose Barn

The ground floor area of this barn can be arranged conveniently for stabling horses, cattle and sheep. The stock may be placed in rows, facing either in or out, the rows running lengthwise or across the barn. As each farmer's requirement for stabling differs from another, we do not present many floor plans in our catalog, preferring to plan the interior to suit each individual's requirements. The information blank sent with this catalog is for use when need of our assistance to plan the interior is felt.

## Construction Explained

The quickest way to understand the sturdy manner in which this barn is built is to glance at the drawing on page 24. Notice the thorough manner in which the framing timbers interlock and are bolted. This is the strongest kind of framing, but one easily and quickly done with our Ready-Cut lumber. There are diagonal wind braces in the side walls and end gable sway braces used for this frame that are not shown in the cross section drawing. The barn is bolted to a four-foot concrete wall. The stable height from floor to under side of joist is eight feet six inches. The popular plank frame is used, the timbers, such as girders and wall posts, are built up by doubling two-inch lumber. *Sills* and *Plates* are 4 x 6. *Posts,* 6 x 6 and 4 x 6. *Girts,* 2 x 6. *Rafters,* 2 x 6, 24 inches on center. *Purlins,* 4 x 10 (in small barns, 4 x 8). *Girders,* four pieces, 2 x 10 or 2 x 8. *Posts under girders,* solid 6 x 6. *Joist,* 2 x 10, 24 inches on center, bridged and lapped on girders. *Hay Pole,* 4 x 8, solid timber.

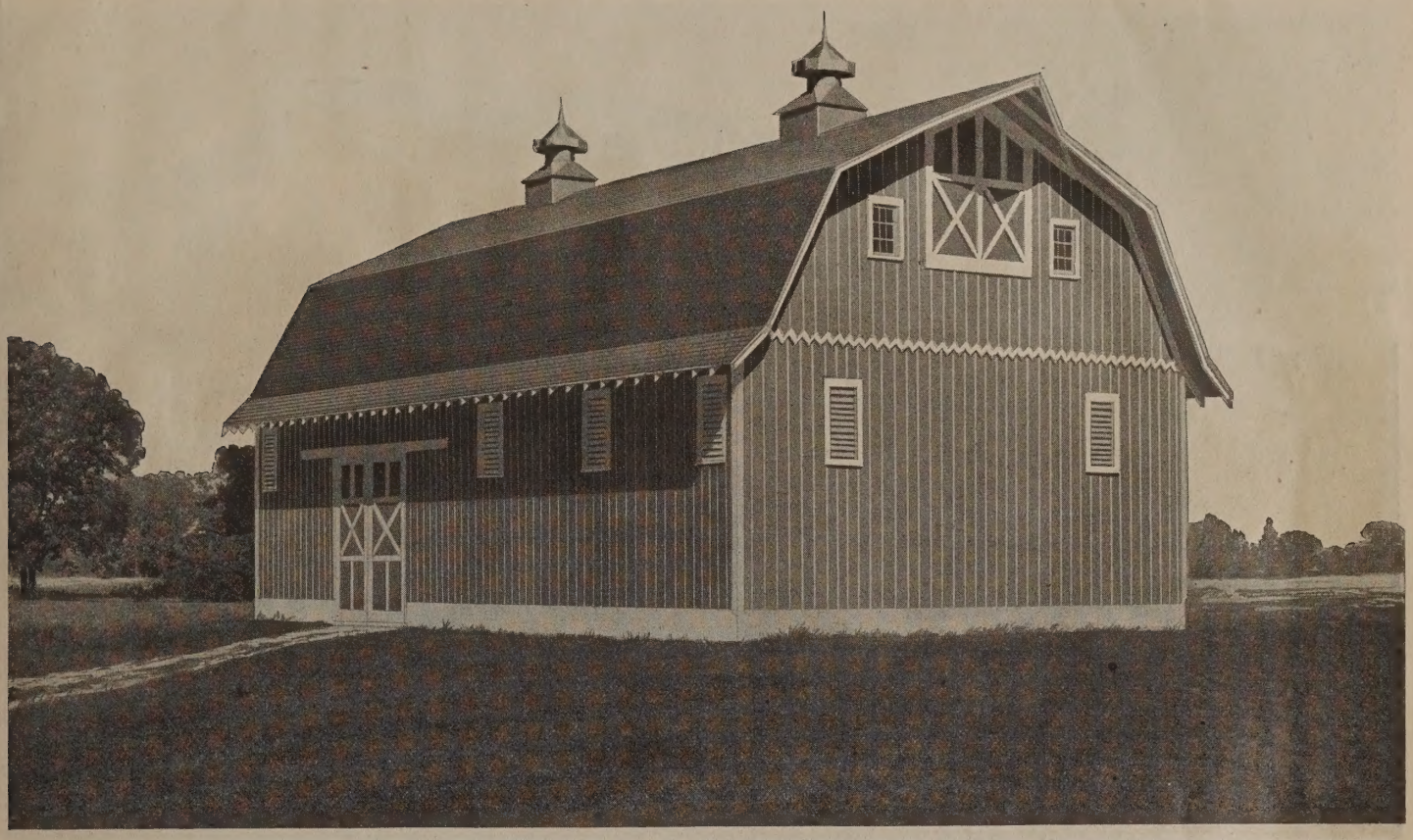
## Ready-Made Doors and Windows

The doors and windows used on this barn are described on pages 18 and 19. The gable hay door is our Fig. 3 counter-weighted, two-piece door. The smaller loft door is furnished for both ends of the barn. The doors below loft floor will be arranged to suit purchaser. The window in the lower walls are furnished with ventilation shields, as shown on page 18, Figs. 1 and 2. There are five windows in the two gables.

## First-Class Lumber

The high-class lumber shipped for this barn will prove a pleasant surprise to those who are familiar only with average retail lumber stocks. In nine cases out of ten, those who purchase our Class A buildings report the material the best they ever saw put in a barn.

Complete specifications for this Class A barn are given on page 14, but for those who are not familiar with lumber grading, we make this explanation: No. 1 Yellow Pine dimension lumber is the best grade of framing lumber manufactured. The splendid White Pine barn boards shipped are the result of a special effort to provide a board that will delight the most exacting builder. The White Pine doors and Cypress trim are other good features, and the shingles are superior. When this material is combined as shown on our skillfully drawn plans, the result is a structure of unusual rigidity, pleasing proportions and permanency.



*Gordon-Van Tine Barn No. 440. For Description of Materials Furnished for this Barn, read Class B Specifications on page 15*

**For Sizes and Prices See Page 3**

# *A Specially Planned Hay and Grain Barn*

THIS barn was designed at the request of patrons of this company who have need of a separate building for storage of loose and baled hay and grain in the sheave.

Much loss of grain is yearly sustained by the practice of threshing from the shock or grain stacks in the fields, and by hay standing in stack over winter. On the majority of farms there is not room enough in the horse or cow barn for all the hay and grain raised. A part of the hay, and all of the sheaf grain and straw, is usually stacked in the fields, where it is discolored or otherwise damaged.

The time in this country has passed, if indeed it ever was, when it was good practice to lose part of the crop by careless handling or lack of storage facilities. Two years out of three, east of the 100th Meridian, the rainfall is enough to more or less badly damage hay and grain in the stack if left there any length of time.

## Roof Entirely Supported by Trusses—Not A Post in the Floor Area

The above illustration is a true reproduction of plan No. 440 built 70 feet long. It is 40 feet wide and if built on a 2-foot wall is approximately 40 feet high at the ridge. The height from sill to plate is 16 feet.

There is no floor in the building and no posts on the floor area. The roof is supported and the side and end walls held plumb by the scientifically designed truss that is illustrated on page 24. That illustration shows a stable under the loft—just consider the stable or lower story omitted, and you will have a sufficiently accurate view of the interior of plan No. 440.

## Heavy Trusses Prevent Bulging

The trusses that occur at intervals of 14 feet, mark off the barn into bents of that width, and furnish a support for roof and walls, but do not interfere with the use of modern hay unloading tools, but permit the free use of all the space in the building.

This plan provides two ways of getting in hay or sheaf grain, either through the end gable door or by way of the larger side door that is approximately 14 feet high and wide. For a barn the size of the one pictured above, which is 5 bents, or 70 feet long, the usual way of filling is to take through the end gable door, filling the 3 bents nearest the gable door. This leaves the driveway and end bent for handling and storing grain in the sheave or for baling and storing baled hay.

## Many Other Uses Possible—Grain Storing, Stable, Feeder Barn, Etc.

This plan admits of a variety of uses that are quickly apparent to the practical man. Grain bins or cribs can be provided, or a part of the building can be arranged for stabling horses or cattle. The driveway doors which are on both sides of the building, can be placed at any regular interval of 14 feet in the side wall. Our plans, furnished without charge, make plain all details of construction.

## How It Is Built

Very slight knowledge of construction is necessary in setting up this building with frame lumber all Ready-Cut to fit. The entire roof arch, consisting of side posts and roof trusses, can be bolted together on the ground and raised to position. It is usually placed on a 2-foot wall, but can as well be placed on a wall of more or less than two feet in height. The floor, which is not regularly furnished, is usually made of poles or concrete. The building is enclosed with 12-inch No. 1 barn boards and wood battens. The roof covering is our guaranteed slate-surfaced roofing, mentioned in our Class B specifications.

The gable hay door opening will admit the largest fork or sling load of hay. The driveway door is in two parts and is hung on light-running roller-bearing barn door hangers. The louvers shown in the illustration furnish ventilation—they are on both sides and ends of building. Three windows are furnished for the two gables. A complete, modern hay unloading outfit is included in our price. The cupolas are not. Please refer to page 3 for prices and sizes in which this Ready-Framed building is furnished.

*Barn Shed Plan No. 431.* *See Class A Specifications on page 14*

**See Page 2 for Prices on These Sheds**

# *Sheds or Lean-To's Increase the Floor Space at Small Cost*

VERY often a little more room could be used than is furnished by the main barn. A shed or lean-to built onto the barn provides the extra floor space and shelter at a less cost per foot of area than a like area under the main roof. The roof of the shed is supported in most part by the main building and only two ends and one side are necessary to enclose it.

The above illustration shows our barn No. 426 with 16-foot No. 431 sheds on both sides. These sheds can be added to any barn similar to the one illustrated. The prices given on page 2 are for a class of material equal to that of a Class A barn.

### These Are Substantial Sheds

The shed is well lighted by 9-light windows, so the interior of the main barn is not as dark as it would otherwise be. This shed is designed for a foundation two feet above grade. They are nine feet high at plate on low side, and join the main barn at its plate. There is no loft floor in them. The double rolling doors are furnished for both ends of the sheds. See pages 18-19 for description of doors and windows. A spreader can be driven through. The sheds are of good substantial construction. *Sills* bolted on are 4 x 6. *Studs and Rafters* are 2 x 6, 24 inches on center. They are tied across from plate to main barn and the roof is well braced from the larger building. The best of hardware and paint is furnished. For further details of material see pages 14 and 15.

### How to Use These Sheds

These sheds are specially adapted to build in connection with our barns No. 426, 427 and 434. They can be added to barns with vertical siding or barn boards, but the siding on the shed will run horizontal or at right angles to that on the main barn.

When the sheds are to be used for cattle at large, the mangers or hay rack can be placed along the side of the main barn, and filled directly from the loft. Provision can be made for storing grain in the main barn for feeding stock in the sheds. A fourteen-foot shed is the common width used for cattle at large.

When the sheds are used for horses or cattle in stalls facing the main barn, a feeding passage is usually arranged in front of the stalls. When horses are to be stabled in that way, a 16 or 18-foot wide shed is required to give ample space before and behind the stalls. The side wall windows in the main barn are sometimes omitted when these sheds are added, though it is usually better to maintain the closed wall between shed and main barn.

The sheds are furnished complete as illustrated with Class A material.

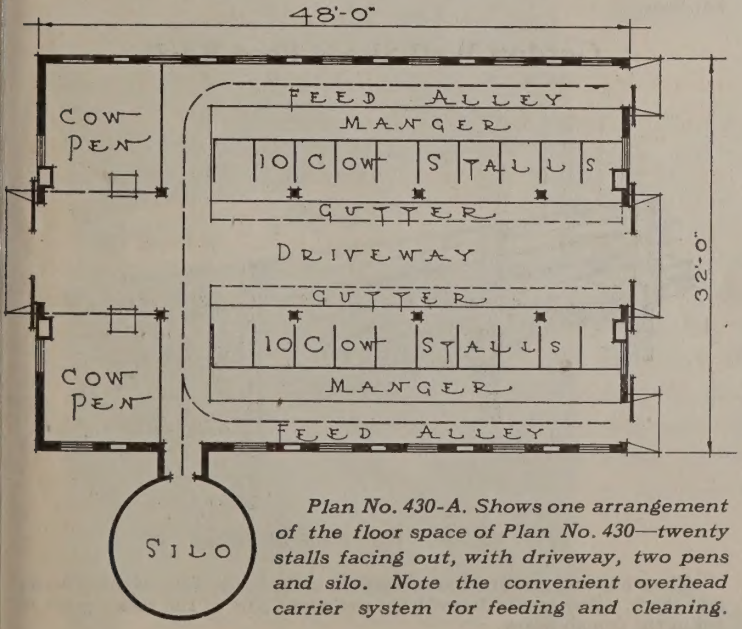
*Gordon-Van Tine Barn No. 430. For Materials Furnished for this Barn, read Class B Specifications on page 15*

**See Page 2 for Prices on This Barn**

# *An Inexpensive Shelter for Dairy Cattle or Other Live Stock*

THIS plan provides inexpensive stabling for dairy cattle or other stock, and is designed to meet modern requirements of light and sanitation. Equipped with cement floor and Gordon stalls, it provides a place where clean milk can be produced. There is no ceiling or loft in it, so it should be built to or near another building containing feed.

It has a light, but sufficiently strong, frame of standard construction. *Sills* are 4 x 4, built up and bolted to foundation that is 2 feet above grade.




*Plan No. 430-A. Shows one arrangement of the floor space of Plan No. 430—twenty stalls facing out, with driveway, two pens and silo. Note the convenient overhead carrier system for feeding and cleaning.*

*Studding and Rafters* 2 x 4, 24 inches on center. *Roof Sheathing* is laid solid, over which our guaranteed Jap-A-Top Shingle Roll Roofing is put on *Outside Walls and Finish* is Clear Yellow Pine. The roof is well supported by a double row of posts through the length of the building, and the building is well braced to prevent spreading or sag in the roof.

The illustration is a picture of the building as it is regularly shipped. The doors shown in the illustration are furnished for both ends. Dutch doors may be added if desired. *Windows* are our special White Pine, 9-light dairy sash, with ready-made frames. They are placed at intervals of about seven feet in the side walls. The building is furnished complete with all lumber—ready-made doors and windows, nails, hardware and paint for two coats outside brush work, frame cut and fitted at the low price given on page 2.

### Used as a Sheep Barn

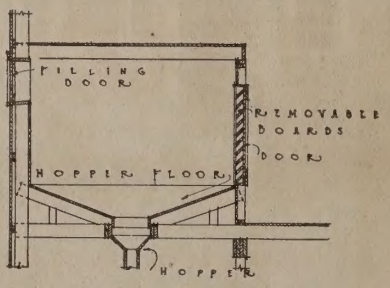
This design is frequently used for stabling sheep, for which it provides inexpensive shelter. When so used, a part of the building is fenced off for grain and hay. Sheep require little more than a dry floor and to be out of the wind. This barn will provide the necessary shelter and the large windows placed high in the wall will admit the sunshine or fresh air in the abundance so necessary for the health of the flock.

# Gordon Ready-Cut Barn and Farm Fixtures

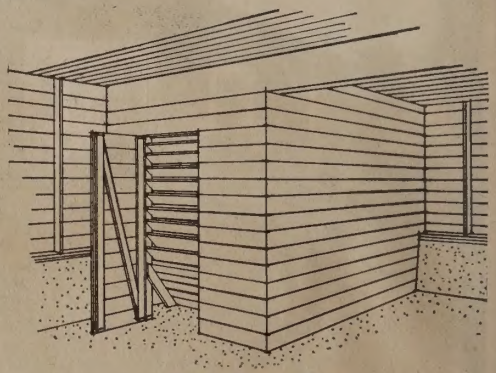
## Gordon Hopper Floor Grain Bin

NO. 1 Gordon Grain Bin is designed to support the lateral pressure of small grain and to be easy of access. A 2 x 6 sill is secured to cement floor by anchor bolts. Studs 2 x 6 are placed on the sill 24 inches on center. Over the studs are 2 x 6 plates. Eight-inch No. 1 shiplap is used for enclosing the bins. At the door the grain is held back by 1 x 8 removable boards set at an angle and held between cleats at their ends. There is a hinged battened door furnished with hasp for fastening. When the barn wall forms one or more sides of the bin it is best to add the tight shiplap lining on the inside of the barn walls.

No. 2 grain bins are placed on the loft floor and the grain is spouted to the stable below. They are built with hopper bottom; in other ways are similar in construction to Grain Bin No. 1. The height of the bin is usually that of the top of the barn studs. The bins are covered with a tight floor. When the bins are large or used for shelled corn or wheat, the floor under them should be strengthened.

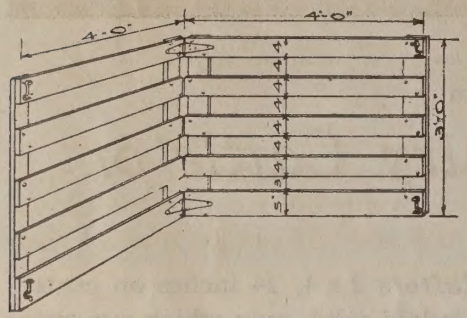



*No. 2 Grain Bin*



*No. 1 Grain Bin*

## Gordon Hinged Lambing Partitions




These hurdles are hinged at their center and form a pen 4 feet square and 3 feet high when placed along a wall or feed rack. They fasten to the rack and to each other by heavy safety hook and staple.

*Fig. No. 100. Lambing Pen Hurdles*

## Gordon Sheep Feed Racks

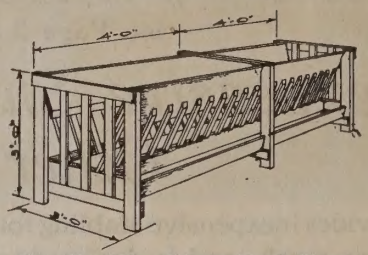



*Fig. No. 110. Sheep Feed Rack*

This rack is boarded tight on the sides to prevent hay seed dropping on the back of the sheep. The racks are 3 feet wide and 3 feet high and have tight grain boxes of 1-inch lumber. The slats on the rack are 1 x 2, 6 inches on center.

## Gordon Hay Chute

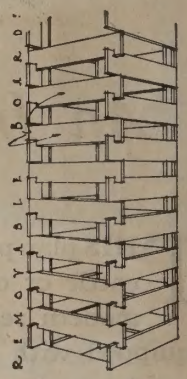



*Fig. No. 140. Gordon Hay Chute*

These chutes are usually built 4 feet square, beginning at the loft floor and upward to within a few feet of the barn roof. A special feature is the removable boards that form one side of the chute. As the hay in the loft is fed down, the boards are removed; in this way there is always an opening in the chute at the level of the hay. In dairy barns, this chute is brought down to the stable floor—and is built dust-proof below the loft floor.

## Gordon Sheep Feed Trough

These troughs are easily made, hard to upset and the sheep cannot get in them. We furnish the Cypress lumber to make them.

*Fig. No. 130. Gordon Sheep Trough*

## Gordon Wooden Calf Pens

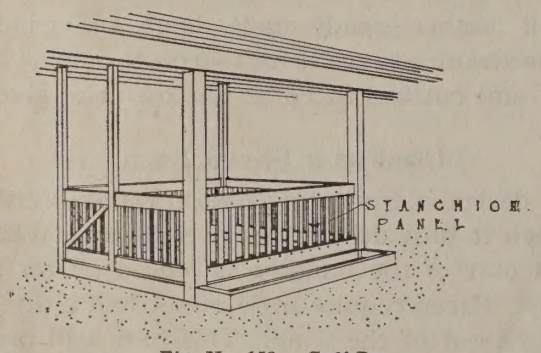



*Fig. No. 150. Calf Pen*

Pens are formed of 2 x 3-inch upright posts, spaced 3½ inches and bolted between two 1 x 6 planks at top and bottom. The calf stanchions are simple 2 x 3 wood bars. These pens are 3 feet 6 inches high. The panel is set 6 inches above the floor. The manger shown in the illustration is not included in the price.

## Gordon Wall Sheep Feed Rack

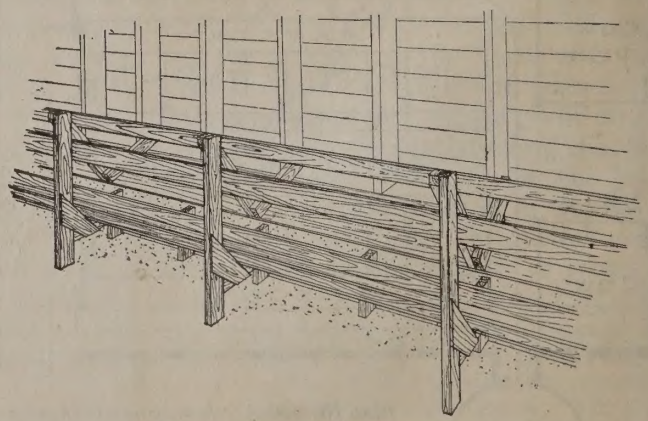


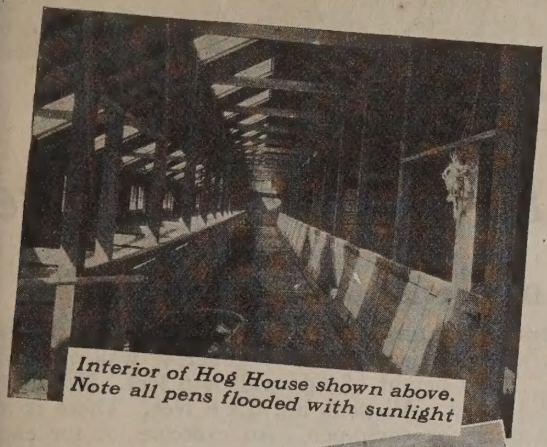
*Fig. No. 120. Wall Rack for Sheep*

These hay and grain racks are built along the inside walls of sheep barns and sheds. The hay is drawn from the upper part of the rack—grain is fed in the trough below.

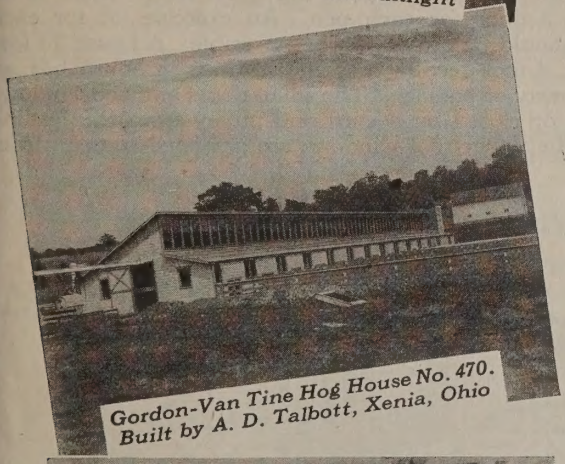
# *Building Hog Houses for Profit*

**Right Houses Mean More Pigs—Quicker Finish**

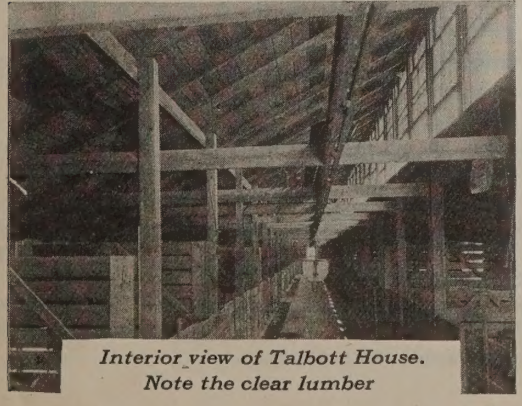
*Gordon-Van Tine Hog HouseNo. 482 Built by A. T. Mathewson, Elburn, Ill.*



*Interior of Hog House shown above. Note all pens flooded with sunlight*



*Gordon-Van Tine Hog House No. 470. Built by A. D. Talbott, Xenia, Ohio*



*Interior view of Talbott House. Note the clear lumber*

THE first essential of profitable pork-production is saving 100 per cent of the pigs farrowed, or as near 100 per cent as can be attained. We hear a great deal about prolificacy of the breed, but how about prolificacy of the hog house? Swine breeders devote years to building up a herd that will average eight or ten to the litter, and at the very same time go right on losing an average of two pigs to the litter on account of poor housing at farrowing time.

A modern hog house means more pigs and faster growing pigs. The pigs lost every year in this country, through lack of care and good housing would, if saved and grown out, pay the interest on our National Debt. The very young pig is the most helpless of infants, however well able to take care of himself later on, and can be neglected at birth only at great cost to the owner. That there is no "royal road to wealth" is especially true in pork production, yet almost every day we witness or read of men paying two hundred to five hundred dollars for breed sows, taking them to farms that are not ready for their reception, where adequate housing has not and will not be made. Such buying is nearly always a disappointment; often it is disastrous.

## Build the House—Then Buy the Pigs

Don't get "the cart before the horse." This expression, applied to swine growing, means "don't get the hogs before you build the hog house," but if you did, then hurry up and build the house. A Gordon-Van Tine Hog House will save the pigs and give them a good start; after that it's up to you. Never for an instant lose sight of the fact that to sell pork you must first save the pigs, and that the best place to save pigs is a modern Gordon-Van Tine Hog House, which is carefully planned in every detail for that special purpose.

## A Sun Bath for the Pig

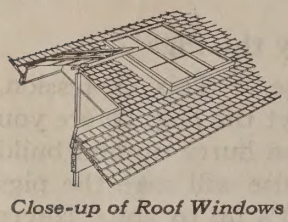
The illustrations at the left are of Gordon-Van Tine Hog Houses—one is our plan 470, 174 feet long, the Ohio home of a herd of registered Durocs; the other is our plan 482, 84 feet long, used as a farrowing house for Hampshires. Notice, in the second picture from the top, the sun shines directly on the floor of the pens (the picture was taken in February at 11.00 a.m.). Sunshine is the best of all pig tonics and disinfectants—it keeps the floor dry and warm and, after a long cold night in the early spring, is most welcome and heartening to the small pig. Build any one of the designs shown on the following pages—you will raise more and better hogs and find the investment a most profitable one.

**Gordon-Van Tine Co.**

*Gordon-Van Tine Hog House No. 482. For Materials Furnished for this Hog House, read Class A Specifications on page 14*

**See Page 4 for Prices on This Hog House**

# *Our Sunlight Hog House Has Every New Feature*



*Close-up of Roof Windows*

## Our Best Seller

AN IDEAL farrowing house for hogs should provide warmth, dryness, and direct sunshine in the pens. It must be so constructed as to be easily kept clean and sanitary. It must be a safe, comfortable place for the young pig and mother and so arranged that the feeding and cleaning can be done with the least labor. That such a hog house can also be of good appearance and durable is shown by a little study of the above plan.

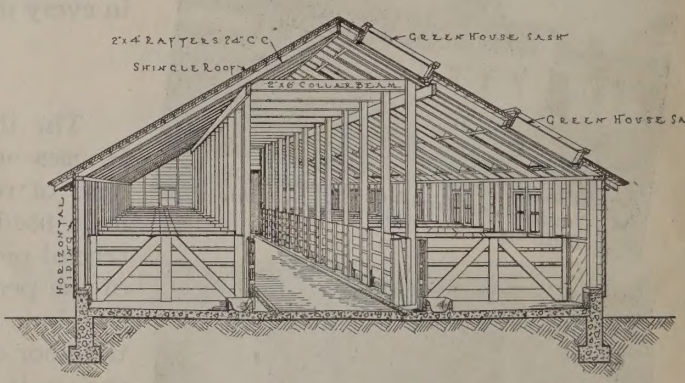
A February or March pig needs sunshine—a sun bath—in order to feel good and grow fast. He needs a warm floor to lie on and he gets both in this house. The large Cypress Sunshine Roof Windows puts the sunshine on the floor of the pens—right on the nest—on both sides of the house—early in the morning and until late afternoon. The house is built east and west; the sunshine windows are on the south slope of the roof. There is a window on the roof for each 6 x 8 pen inside. Each pen has its roof window. Most hog house roof windows are too small. These are 3 x 4 feet, manufactured expressly for our hog houses. They are easily built in the roof and are water-tight. There is also a window in the side wall for each south pen. Exercise pens or lots should be built along the sides of the house, at least on the south side. As the location will often govern the size of these pens, we do not include them in our prices.

## Bad Hog Houses Kill More Hogs Than Cholera

The number of pigs lost yearly through the lack of proper care of the sow and young litter is enormous. The hog, long known as the "mortgage lifter," is usually the last animal on the place to be properly housed. The modern hog house not only means more pigs saved, but also better care and better growth, and less work for the feeder. Modern hog houses pay good dividends.

## Description of the Building

The illustration is an exact reproduction of this house, built 24 feet wide. It is bolted to a concrete wall one foot above grade. Total height of side wall is 6 feet. Height to ridge 12 and 13 feet. All pens are 6 x 8 feet. There is an outside 2 x 3 door for each pen. An exercise lot for each south pen should be provided when possible. A house 20 feet wide has a 4-foot feeding passage; a 24-foot house has an 8-foot driveway or passage. The small doors and the windows are opened or closed by a cord and pulley from the feeding passage. The upper roof windows are arranged to open from




*This perspective shows framing construction and pens clearly*

passageway for ventilation, or cupola ventilation may be added at slight extra cost. The frame is substantial. Studs and rafters 2 x 4, 24 inches on center. Posts under roofs are 4 x 4, 6 feet on center. Six-inch drop siding covers the outside walls, and the roof is covered with the best extra-clear western Red Cedar Shingles. Inside lining for walls and gables can be added at small extra expense.

*Gordon-Van Tine Hog House No. 469. Read Class B Specifications for Materials on page 15*

**See Page 4 for Prices on This Hog House**

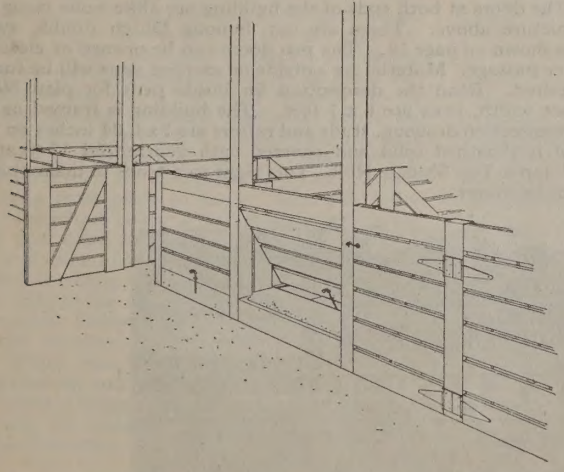
# *Gordon-Van Tine's Famous Iowa Hog House*

## The Well-Known Iowa Type Hog House

THE above picture is an exact reproduction of our plan No. 469, 24 feet wide. It is the well-known "Iowa Type" and has received much favorable attention at the hands of swine growers and Experiment Stations. It is built north and south. There is a row of 3 x 4 Gordon Sunshine Roof Windows on both slopes of the roof. The windows are set as close together as possible, so that the glass is almost continuous for the entire length of the building. The morning sun, coming through the windows in the east slope, warms the west row of pens; the afternoon sun, the east pens. The sun's rays reach all parts of the floor during the day. The sun bath for the pig of February or March farrow is of real benefit, and gives him a favorable start toward profitable pork production.

## Description of Hog House Pens

All Gordon-Van Tine hog houses are designed for a pen 6 x 8 feet. That size has been found to be just right, neither too large nor too small. The pens are 8 feet deep from feeding passage to outside walls. All pens are equipped with substantial guard rails that prevent the sow overlying the pigs. Each pen is 6 feet wide along the feeding passage and is equipped with a hinged gate through which the pen is entered. It is not necessary, however, to enter the pen to feed. A 4-foot section of the pen fence is hinged at the top and is pushed back over the cement feed trough when feeding. These swinging sections can be operated by the foot and are a time and labor saver. The partitions between pens are held between cleats and are removable. Two pens can be used as one, or all partitions removed and the entire space used as a feeding floor for fattening hogs. All pens are built close to prevent litters from mixing. For exercise, outside pens should be provided. For cleaning the house our Litter Carriers will save labor and exert a good moral influence on the herdsman. Detail plans are furnished, for pens and house, free to purchasers.



*This shows the pen panels and pen construction.*

## Hog House Floors

The hog house floor is important, but because individual breeders prefer various kinds of floors, we have purposely omitted specifying any one type. We provide no floor at the prices shown on this page. A pig, if well fed, lies down most of the time and, when standing, is never far from the floor. His comfort and growth, more than any other domestic animal, depend on the kind of floor under him. It must be dry, warm and free from draughts. A dirt floor lacks permanence, gets dusty and unsanitary, and is not to be considered. A cement floor is cold and inclined to dampness, and is not good to stand or lie on and, if used, must be covered by a board covering that is short-lived and affords a breeding place for vermin and cholera germs. *A Gordon Kreolite Wood-Block Floor,* laid on a light gravel or cinder grouting, is the ideal hog floor. It is warm, dry, easy under foot, and extremely durable. The blocks are impregnated with a disinfectant that is avoided by vermin of all species. Such a floor costs little, if any, more than a 4 or 6-inch concrete floor and is, by far, the cheapest floor, all things considered. A hog pen requires 4⅓ yards of blocks, and a 20-pen house can be blocked at a cost of only $62.00, approximately, over the cost if done in concrete. *Gordon Kreolite Blocks* are fully described on page 65.

## Description Plan No. 469

The dimensions of this building and its construction are very similar to Hog House Plan No. 482. The principal difference is in the roof. Plan No. 469 has fifteen-year guaranteed Jap-a-Top Shingle Roll Roofing laid over a roof sheathed solid.

*Gordon-Van Tine Hog House No. 470. Read Class B Specifications for Materials, on page 15*

**See Page 4 for Prices on This Hog House**

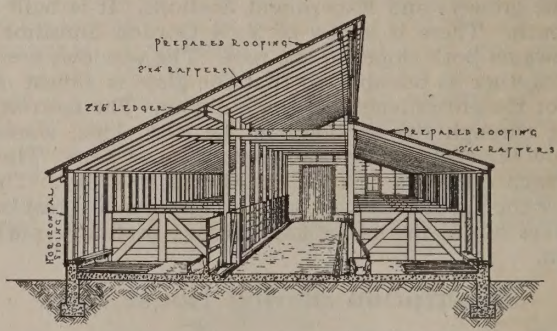
# *Our Monitor Type House—a Great Favorite*

## An Old Stand-by—The Saw-Tooth Roof

THIS type of hog house has been in use many years and is familiar to all swine growers. Many are being built at the present time. The above illustration is an exact reproduction of this house, built east and west, the glass to the south. The south row of pens are lighted by windows in the south wall. The large 12-light windows, placed close together in the upper row, warm up the north row of pens. The north side being the colder, should receive the most sunshine. In February and March a sun bath is as necessary as food. In midsummer, when the sun's rays are nearly perpendicular, the afternoon sun does not shine much on the floor of this house, which at that time affords a shady retreat for the hogs.

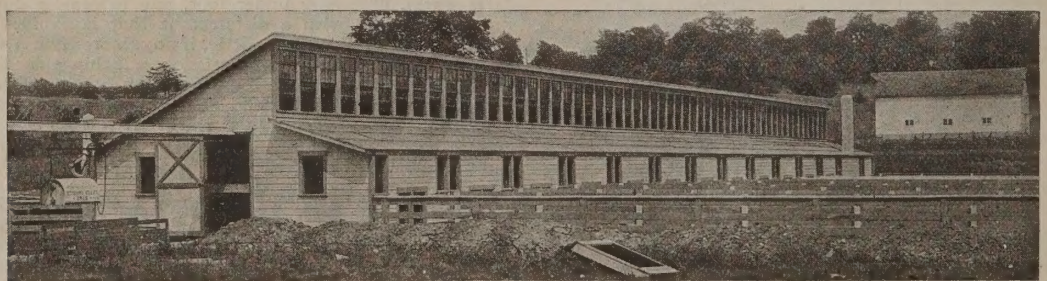
## Description of Plan No. 470

The house is furnished in two widths found best by experienced breeders. The passageway is 6 feet in a house 20 feet wide—8 feet in one 24 feet wide. The building can be furnished longer than shown in price columns. The sills are bolted to a wall one foot above grade. The side wall, including one-foot concrete wall, is 5 and 6 feet to plate. The total heights of the two widths are 12 and 14 feet. The "saw tooth" is 5 feet high and the windows in it are 2-sash plain rail windows. The lower sash is arranged to be raised and lowered by cord and pulley from the center passage. Outside

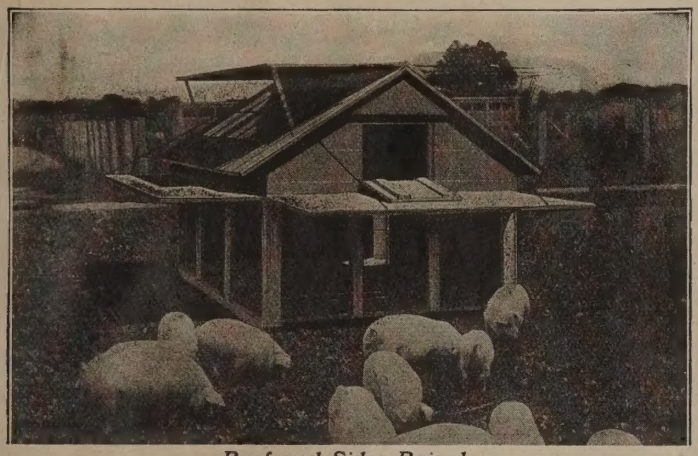



*Cross section, showing construction of house and pens*

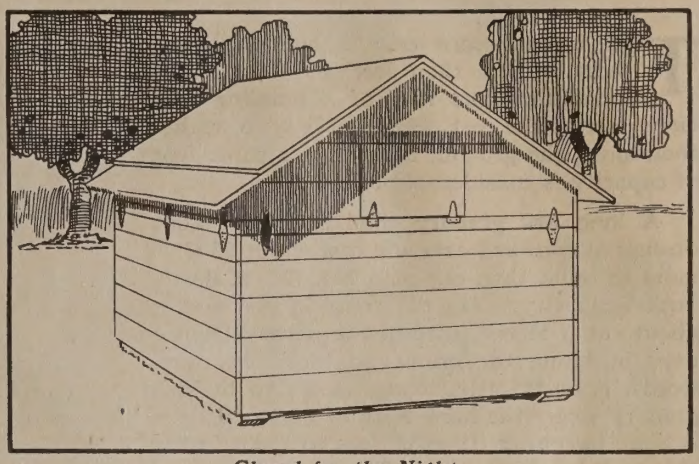
pen doors are 2 x 3 feet and there is one for each pen on each side of the house. The doors at both ends of the building are alike—one being shown in the picture above. These are our famous Dutch double swinging doors, as shown on page 19. The pen doors can be opened or closed from the center passage. Material for outside or exercise pens will be furnished when desired. Read the description for inside pens for plan No. 469. In 20-foot width, pens are 6 x 7 feet. The building is framed as shown in the cross-section drawing, studs and rafters are 2x4, 24 inches on center. The roof is sheathed solid and covered with guaranteed 15-year slate-surfaced Jap-a-Top Shingle Roll. This tight roof tends to make the building warm in winter.



# *Iowa Individual Portable Hog House—Insures Quick Growth*



*Roof and Sides Raised*



*Closed for the Night*

*Iowa Portable Hog House No. 468. Read Class B Specifications for Materials, on page 15*

**See Page 4 for Prices on This Hog House**

HERE is the well-known Iowa type individual hog house. This plan originated with the Iowa State College of Agriculture, where it has been in successful use many years. It is a substantially framed building of good appearance and planned with much intelligence and regard for the safety and well-being of the sow and her litter. Because of the tendency to breed larger swine we have made some slight changes in the college plan of this house. Plan No. 428 has a height of 3 feet at the plate above the plank floor and a door height of 2 feet 8 inches. This height will permit larger sows to enter the house without injury to the back. One side and one end wall are hinged and open out to provide additional shade. Barrel bolts fasten the doors on the outside when closed. There is a hinged door in one gable, and in one side, a walk door. One side of the roof is hinged at the peak and can be laid back to let the sun shine through the windows directly on the nest, which warms and disinfects. Provision is made for ventilation where all doors and windows are closed by a small opening beneath the ridge in each gable. These openings are so protected by triangular board placed flush with the extended roof boards that there are no draughts, and rain or snow cannot enter.

The portability of the house permits its being easily shifted to fresh ground when necessary.

A guard rail of plank is arranged to form a retreat for the pigs and prevent their being overlaid. It is hinged to the side walls and can be turned up out of the way when not in use.

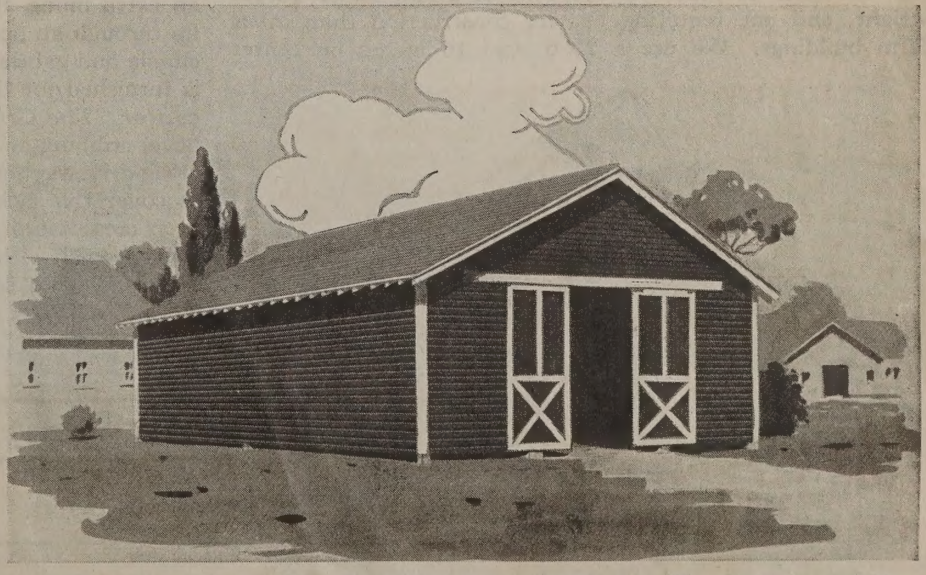
## What You Get

Plan No. 468 has 4 x 4 sills in the form of runners. Floor of No. 1, 2 x 10 plank. A very substantial frame is furnished of 2-inch material. The frame will stand rough handling in moving from one location to another. No wind will get through the tight, dressed and matched side walls and ends of this house. The roof is the best ever put on a house of this kind. It is tight, warm and entirely rain proof. The material used is our famous Shingle Roll Roofing, put on over inch sheeting boards laid tight. There are three 4-light sash in the roof. Good heavy hinges, bolts and hasps are furnished for doors. Nails of proper sizes and paint for two coats are included in price. The blue print plans furnished without charge make it a very simple matter to put in place and nail the Ready-Cut material.

# *Gordon-Van Tine Bargain Corn Crib*

SEVERAL hundred of these inexpensive buildings have been ordered from this page. We have heard of no dissatisfaction with plan or material. The building has two 8-foot cribs and a 10-foot driveway.

Height to square above foundation is 10 feet. Quarter pitch roof. The building is designed to be bolted to a 6-inch concrete wall, but the sills are solid 6 x 6's, so it may be placed on piers 8-feet apart, as shown in the illustration, which is an exact reproduction of the crib. The *crib floor* is No. 1, 6-inch flooring, laid on 2 x 8 joists, 12 inches on center. *Studs* are 2 x 6, 24 inches on center. *Rafters* 2 x 4, 24 inches on center. The building is well braced by 2 x 6 ties, 6 feet on center, across the building from plate to plate. The crib walls along driveway are covered 10 feet high with bevel cribbing and extra material is furnished for two Gordon crib removable slat doors for each inside wall. Double rolling ready-made doors are furnished for both ends of the driveway. They are hung on weather-proof, Roller-Bearing, trolley-type, storm-proof door hangers. We furnish all lumber and nails of proper size, guaranteed fifteen-year slate-surfaced roofing, and paint for two coats, for prices given in price columns. There are no extras to buy to complete the building when buying of Gordon-Van Tine Company.



*Gordon Corn Crib No. 461. Read Class B Specifications for Materials, on page 15*

**See Page 4 for Prices on This Corn Crib**

# A Modern Corn Crib and Granary

See Page 4 for Prices on This Granary

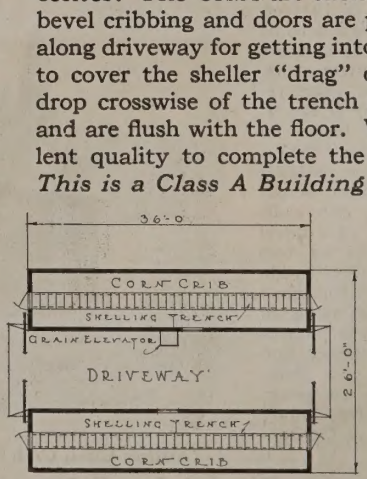
THE modern corn crib is built high and short, rather than low and long. The foundation and roof of a building is a large part of the cost. By building up, rather than along the ground, the cost per cubic foot of capacity is considerably reduced.

A long low granary that will hold 8,000 bushels of corn and oats will cost about $300.00 more to build than our plan No. 471, of 8,000-bushel capacity. The difference in first cost is about equal to the price of the power elevator used in filling the cribs and bins. In other words, it costs little, if any, more to build a granary where the hard work of filling the bins is done by power, than it does to build in the old back-breaking way. The time has come when we *must* save labor whenever possible. *Caution:* Do not build granaries of this type with 12 or 14-foot side walls, but build 16 feet high and not so long. The economy is in the height, for if you build low you must have foundation, roof, sills, plates, bracing, doors, etc., the same as in a higher building, so the increased height and capacity costs nothing, *for the length may be less.*

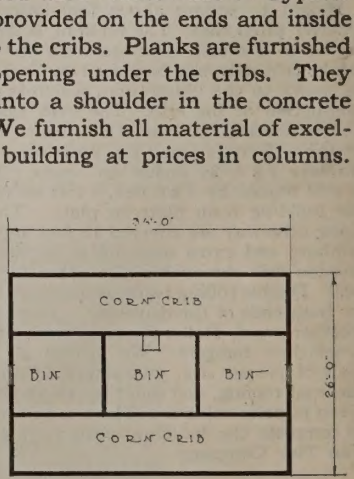
*Gordon Crib and Granary No. 471.*
*Read Class A Specifications for Materials, on page 14*

## Description of Plan

The illustration is a good picture of the building when built according to the blue prints that we furnish all purchasers. The cribs are 8 x 16 feet, the driveway is either 10 or 12 feet wide, and 11 feet 6 inches high to under side of joist. There is ample head room for dumping wagon with bat boards on. Crib and driveway floors are usually of concrete. The cupola is the width of the driveway, and is 8 feet high to its square above the roof. *We furnish better material and more of it* than is commonly used in these buildings, for here is a building that must contain at times as much as 330 tons of grain, an enormous weight, and one requiring heavier construction than other farm buildings. We use a 2 x 6 stud 16 inches on center instead of 24, as commonly built, and we cross-brace our cribs at frequent intervals to make them rigid. *The Joists* are 3 x 14, 12 inches on center and bridged. The building is bolted to foundation and is an extra strong one throughout. There are three bins for shelled corn or small grain over the driveway, for which we furnish No. 1 tongued and grooved flooring. These bins are boarded up 11 feet high and have an extra lining at the gable ends. The elevator buckets go up through an opening in one of the bins. Large windows in cupola and gables light the upper story. No. 1 6-inch flooring is furnished for the bins, which are *studded 12 inches on center. The Cribs* are enclosed with White Pine or Cypress bevel cribbing and doors are provided on the ends and inside along driveway for getting into the cribs. Planks are furnished to cover the sheller "drag" opening under the cribs. They drop crosswise of the trench into a shoulder in the concrete and are flush with the floor. We furnish all material of excellent quality to complete the building at prices in columns. *This is a Class A Building.*

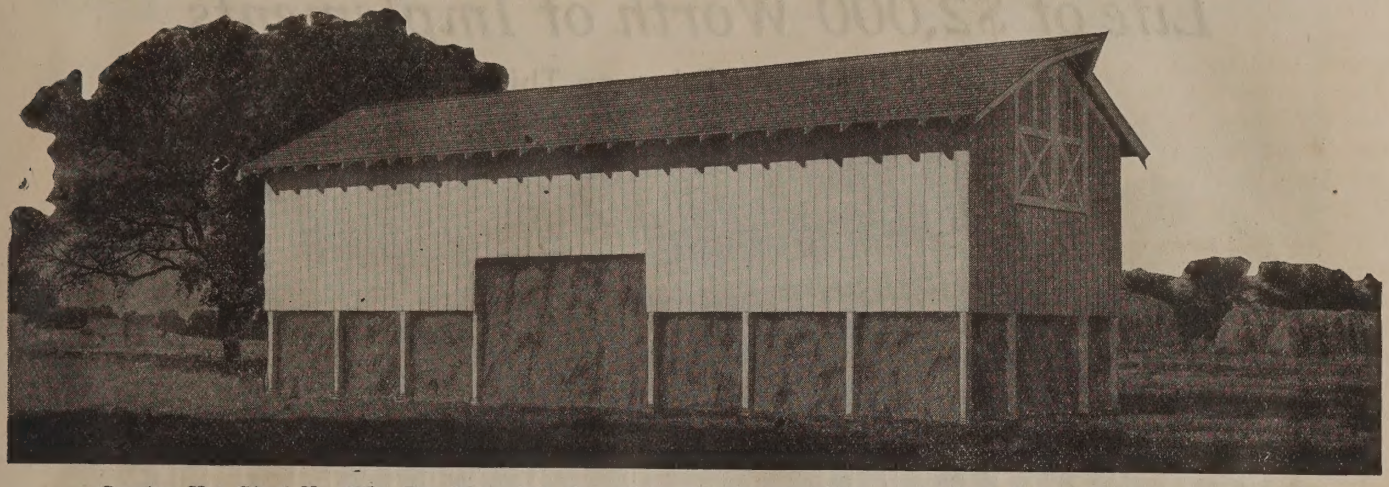



*First Floor Plan*



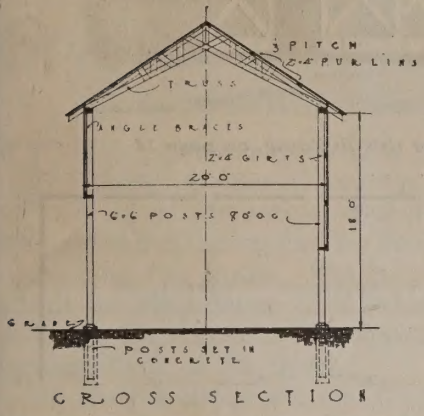

*Second Floor Plan*

# Gordon Hay Sheds Soon Earn Their Cost



*Gordon Hay Shed No. 485. For Materials Furnished for this Building, read Class B Specifications on page 15*

**See Page 5 for Prices on This Hay Shed**




*Cross section, showing self-supporting roof*

GORDON Hay Sheds soon save enough hay to pay for their cost and they can be filled as quickly as the same amount of hay can be stacked out. These sheds are arranged to drive through the side with wagon or buck when starting to fill and when bailing.

Gordon sheds are 20 feet wide, so they require little work in mowing away the hay. It is a mistake to build a wider shed—if you need more room build it longer, or build another shed.

## How They Are Built

The illustration shows a Gordon Shed built 64 feet long. These sheds are strong, well-braced and well-roofed buildings that will constitute a permanent and profitable addition to any group of farm buildings. *The Frame* consists of 6 x 6 solid No. 1 timbers, spaced 8 feet apart in side walls. They are 22 feet long, set 4 feet into concrete footings. Nail girts are 4 feet apart, to which No. 1 barn boards—no battens—are nailed vertically, covering the wall 10 feet down from the plate. Each side wall post is braced to roof. The opening in side walls is 16 feet; the 4 x 6 plate is reinforced over the 4 x 6 lintel by diagonal brace timbers.

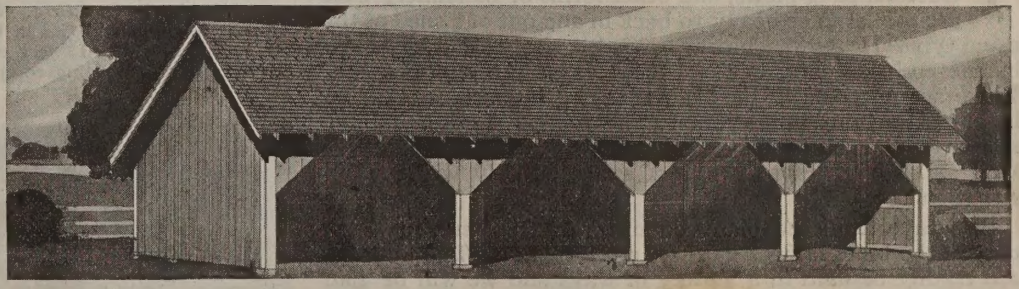
*The Roof* is trussed in a manner that produces strength and rigidity. It is sheathed solid with shiplap over which is laid our guaranteed 15-year Shingle Roll Roofing. The roof has an 18-inch eave and projects over a 10 x 12-foot hay door. *Hay Pole* is 4 x 6. *If the builder will apply a coat of hot tar or pitch to the large posts* where they enter the concrete footing, and for 12 inches above, the posts will last as long as any part of the building.

*Complete Hay Unloading Tools,* including rope, are furnished at the prices given on page 5.

# Gordon Stock Shed

SHEDS of the type shown are an essential part of the equipment on all well-improved stock farms. Placed on the north and west of barnyards and feed lots they break the wind and furnish a dry bed and just the degree of shelter best for feeding and other loose stock. A spreader can be driven through the shed when necessary, to clean it out.

This plan is 16 or 20 feet wide and is furnished in any length that is a multiple of 12 feet. The 6 x 6 posts on the open side of the shed are 12 feet on centers and 7 feet high above grade. They are imbedded in light "A" concrete footing. This shed has a sturdy frame. It is rooted with guaranteed 15-year Shingle Roll Roofing. The shed is enclosed with No. 1 Yellow Pine barn boards and battens. The braces are 2 x 6, 6 feet on center, from plate to plate. There is additional roof bracing. The low side of the shed is 6 feet high inside; 4 x 4 posts, 6 feet on center, footed on cement and secured by dowel pins, are used for the enclosed sides of the shed. To these the girts are spiked and barn boards put on up and down. These sheds are furnished complete, with lumber, nails and paint, at prices given. *Have one shipped with your barn.*

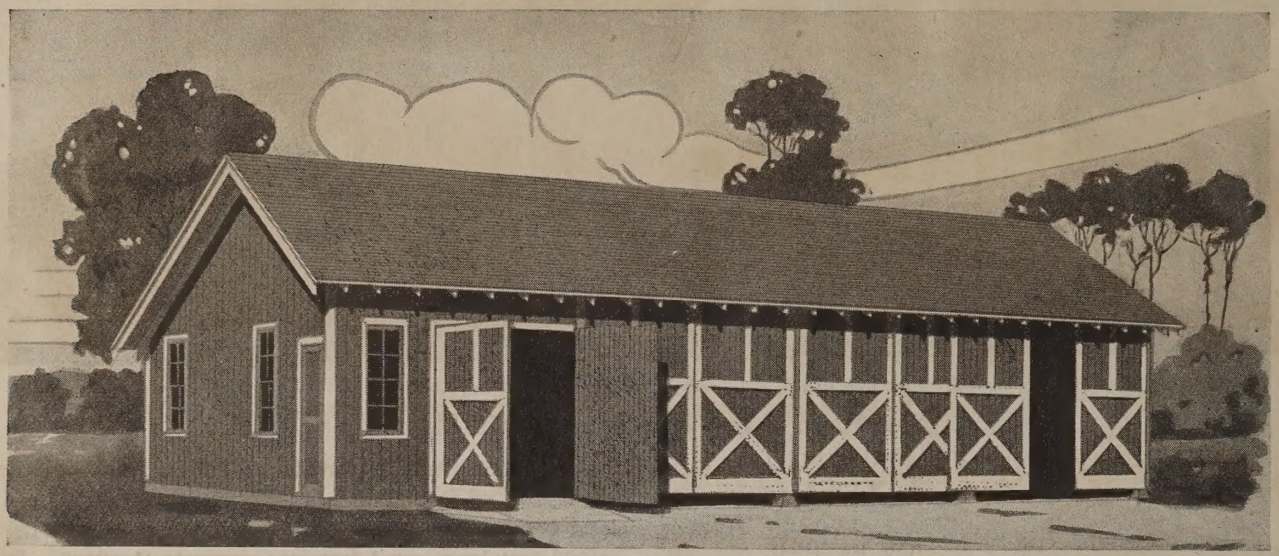


*Gordon Stock Shed No. 486. For Materials Furnished for this Building, read Class B Specifications on page 15*

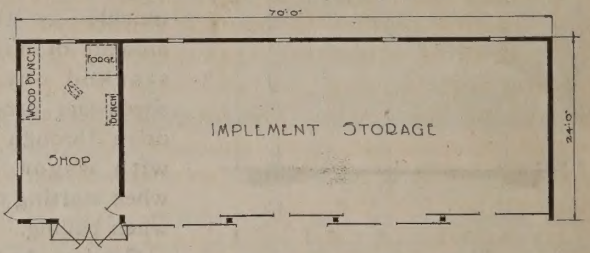
**See Page 5 for Prices on This Stock Shed**

# *A $500 Gordon Implement Shed Will Double the Life of $2,000 Worth of Implements*

**See Page 4 for Prices on This Shed**



*Gordon Implement Shed No. 473. Read Class A Specifications for Materials for this Building, on page 14*




A CAREFUL and disinterested inquiry into the use and abuse of farm implements reveals that they rust out before they wear out. They break and are discarded because of abuse rather than use. A very few dollars worth of boards will cover and enclose a $450 hay bailer or a loader and increase its life two-fold. Our plan No. 473 will pay for itself twice over during its life. To build such a house is to make a profitable investment rather than to incur an expense. A building that protects and doubles the life of $2,000 worth of machinery earns $1,000 in about ten years.

Plan No. 473 is built as shown above. The door openings have an overhead clearance of 10 feet and are 14 feet wide. Double doors close the openings. Each alternate double door is hinged, the other doors operate on weather-proof barn door hangers. The rear side is 8 feet high. The roof one-third and one-quarter pitch. The frame is a strong one—post and girt construction, the dressed and matched Fir boards put on vertically. A 14-foot section is partitioned off for use as a work shop and for storing hand tools. It is lighted and furnished with doors as shown in the floor plan. The shop floor is of concrete, which we do not furnish.

# *Shed for Tractors, etc.*

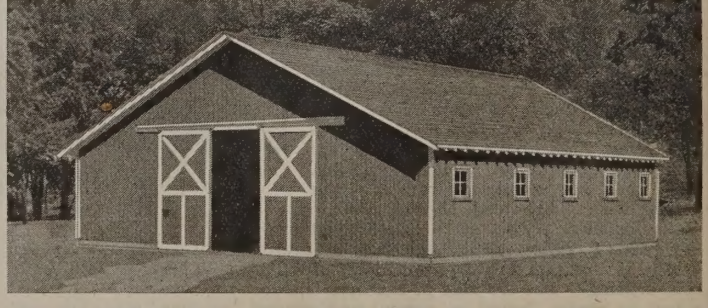
**See Page 4 for Prices on Machine Shed**

THIS building was designed to furnish shelter for gas tractors, gang plows, and other forms of machinery that are too large or heavy to back in and out of a shed of the usual type. Heavy machinery or loaded wagons can be driven in one end door and out of the doors at the opposite end. There are no posts in the floor space to interfere in putting in or getting out implements. The roof is supported by a scissor truss, such as is used on Government buildings of this kind and which leaves the floor space entirely without obstruction.

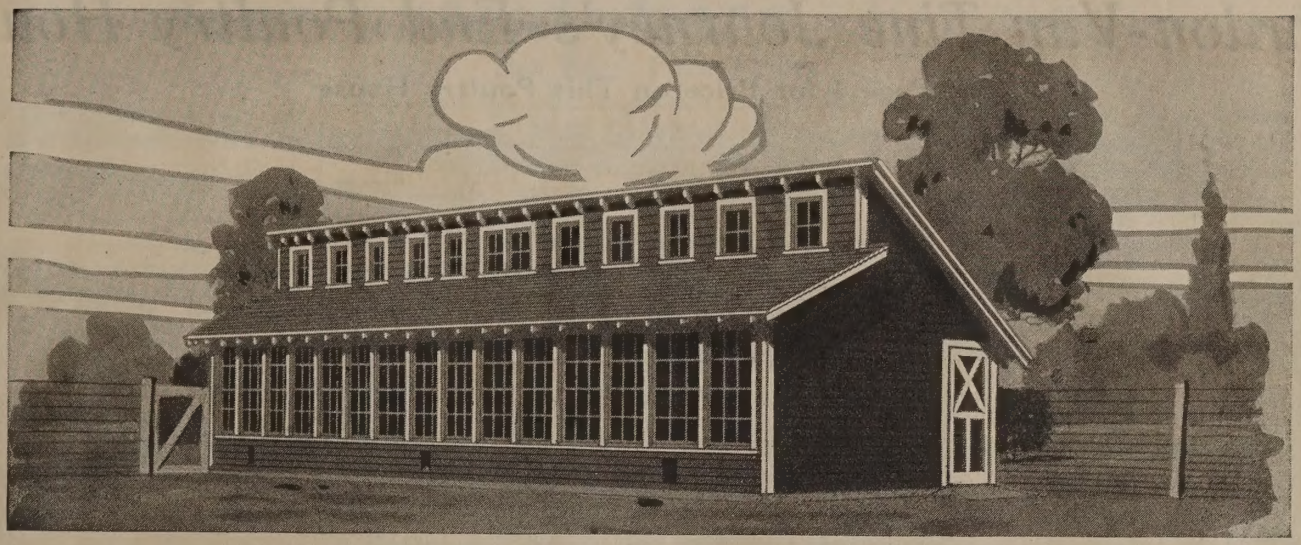
We have furnished many buildings of this kind, in which part of the building was used for storing grain. The building can readily be used in a variety of ways and we will be glad to figure out the extra material necessary and quote on it so that it may be shipped with the shed complete.

## Description of Plan No. 472

The illustration is a careful reproduction of the building, which rests on a light concrete wall, to which it is secured by anchor bolts. The construction is plank frame, timbers built up. *Sills and Plates* 4 x 6. *Side Walls* are post and girt construction. *Posts* 4 x 6. *Girts* 2 x 6. *Siding* is dressed and matched, double V joint. *Roof, Shingles; Height at Plate,* 9 feet above wall. *Greatest Height* 20 feet. *There are no posts inside the building. Strong scissor trusses,* spaced each 6 feet, support the roof and ties in the side walls. *Doors* are double rolling for an opening 12 x 12 feet on each end. *Windows* are 4-light sash. We furnish the building complete as shown, above the foundation, for the prices opposite.



*Tractor Shed No. 472. Read Class A Specifications for Materials for this Building on page 14*



*Gordon Poultry House No. 479. Read Class A Specifications for Materials, on page 14*

**See Page 4 for Prices on This Poultry House**

# *Gordon Monitor Poultry House*

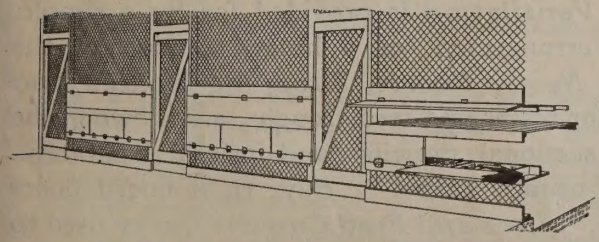
### Build This One and Get More Eggs

THIS plan has proved a prime favorite with those who are raising poultry in average numbers.

It is of attractive appearance, and is arranged so that the feeding and cleaning can be done with the least labor and without disturbing the fowls. The large windows placed low in the wall admit an abundance of sunshine directly on the floor, where it does the most good. The upper row of windows light the feeding passage back of the nests.

By placing the roosts and dropping board above the nests, along the passageway, the nesting place is darkened and the floor space can all be used for a scratching floor for the flock. The doors in each end of the building open into a passageway 2 feet 6 inches wide that runs the length of the building back of the nests and roosts, and which is separated from the pens by a light frame of wood and poultry netting. When the house is built 20 feet long, there is one partition consisting of light frame and poultry netting. When the house is 30 feet long, there are two such partitions; 40-foot house, three partitions, and 50-foot, four.

The house is designed to rest on a light wall of concrete, 6 inches above grade, to which it is secured by anchor bolts. The house is 6 feet above grade to eaves in front, 5 feet in rear. Extreme height 12 feet. The floor is of concrete, but we will furnish a wood floor when requested.



*This view of the rear of the nests shows how easy it is to gather the eggs, and clean the dropping boards.*

### How It Is Built

This plan has a substantial frame of 2 x 4 studs, and rafters 24 inches on center. The wall covering is 1 x 6 inch tight fitting drop siding. The best shingles are furnished for the roof. There are two outside ready-built doors. Each 10-foot section of the house has three 12-light windows. The windows are hinged at the top and can be swung in and hooked open and muslin-covered frames placed in the opening and the window left open except during storms.

*Nests and Roosts* are shown in the cross section drawing. They are priced separately. The eggs are gathered and drop boards cleaned from the passageway back of the nests. Each back nest board is spring-hinged at bottom edge. Our plans show just how they are built. Poultry netting is used on partitions between pens. We furnish the lumber for partitions, but not the netting or muslin.

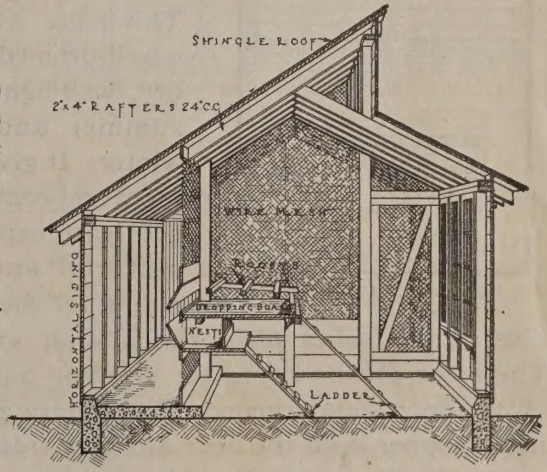
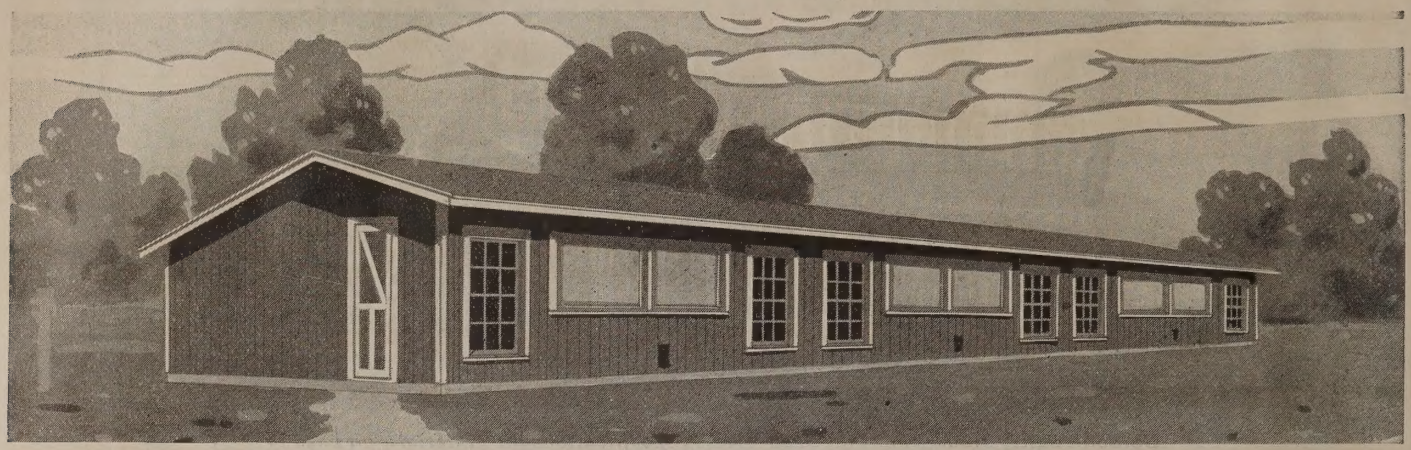



*Illustration showing framing and interior arrangement. The door shown above in the partition is extra. A door is regularly placed at the end of the passage shown at the left, however. Nests and roosts, as shown, are furnished at additional cost.*

# Gordon-Van Tine Journey's End Poultry House

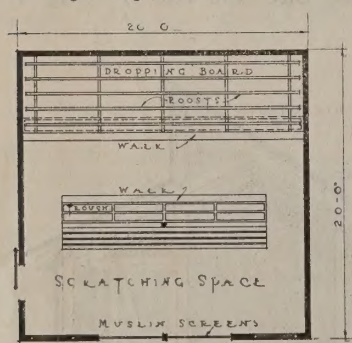
See Page 4 for Price on This Poultry House



*Gordon-Van Tine Journey's End Poultry House No. 477*
*For Materials Furnished for this Building, read Class B Specifications on page 15*

POULTRY and egg production reaches its greatest perfection in the Eastern States, and it is to those states we look for the latest and best in poultry house plans. We visited a number of large, practical poultry plants in the states around New York City before adopting the above plan as the one containing the most good features for a laying house of this type. The good results obtained with this house by New Jersey poultry men inclined us toward its adoption, especially as it is a type of building in common use by poultry men over a large part of the poultry-growing sections of the East.

The house is commonly built 100 feet long and gives ample room for 1,000 birds. At Journey's End, New Jersey, two of these houses 100 feet long, connected by a feed house 20 x 30, comprise a unit. This house, when built on a well-drained location, is dry, well-lighted, cool in summer and warm in winter. It gives the most room and convenience for the least expenditure of material and labor in caring for the flock. The illustration makes plain the interior arrangement. The roost can be raised for cleaning out; nests are off the floor and darkened. The watering device and mash hopper is off the floor at either side of the post supporting the roof. By this arrangement the birds do not foul the drinking water or feed trough, and the floor space is all available for the birds. Feed is brought in and litter removed by an overhead carrier.




*Plan of a 20-foot section*

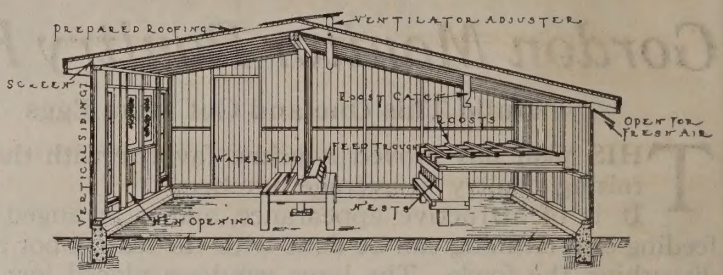



*Illustration showing construction of house and interior equipment*

The manner of ventilating the building is indicated in the illustration. This feature is especially good in hot weather.

## Description of the House

The illustration is an exact reproduction of this building. It is bolted to a light concrete wall, is 20 feet wide and is furnished in units of 20 feet in length. The height in front is 6 feet 6 inches; in rear 5 feet. The ridge is 9 feet above floor. The frame, post, girts and rafters are 2 x 4. Siding is a tongued and grooved V joint, tight fitting siding, put on vertically. *Doors*—two ready-built outside doors are furnished for a building of any length. *Windows*—two 12-light stationary frame sash for each 20 feet of building. Between these windows is an opening 2 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, to be covered by muslin. *Ventilation* is provided for by a simple, efficient arrangement of a hinged section of the cornice. *Nests, Roosts, Dropping Boards and Stand,* for water and feed troughs, are shown in the interior sectional drawing and priced separately. *Floor* is usually gravel or clay; tight board floors are extra. *Litter and Feed Carriers* can be used to good advantage when the house is long; these carriers are shown on another page.

# Guaranteed Farm Fencing

See Page 5 for Prices

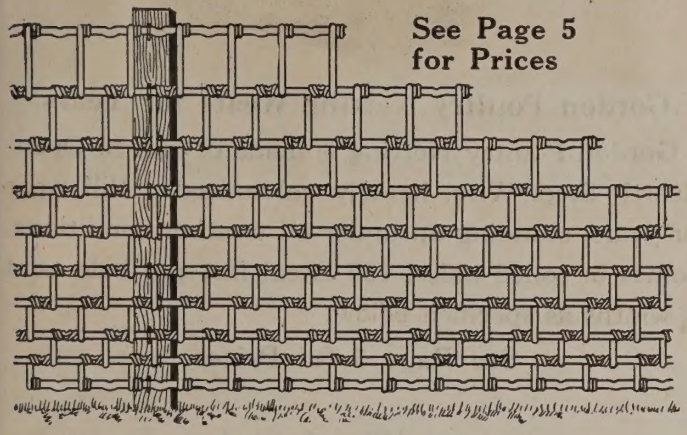
AFTER a thorough test and investigation, Government experts recommend Open Hearth steel wire for use in the manufacture of Wire Fence. Every rod of our fence is made from a high quality of Open Hearth steel and heavily covered with good galvanizing. With this highest quality wire as a basis, we have designed weaves of fence which, though stiff and rigid enough to stand under all conditions, have the "give" that is necessary in a long lasting fence. Furthermore, and most important, our vertical stay wires are *continuous* from top to bottom, thus any strain is equally divided, and broken strands are practically unknown.

**OUR GUARANTEE**

**Like all Gordon products our Fencing is sold on a sound Guarantee of satisfaction. You can test this fencing on your own farm and if found unsatisfactory, you may return it and every cent of your money will be cheerfully refunded.**

We quote you prices that are astonishingly low in this day of high prices for all steel galvanized products: We can do this only because we are large buyers and we enable you to deal *direct* with the manufacturers. And remember that every rod is sold under our broad and liberal guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

## Gordon "Intertwisted-Stay" Fence



See Page 5 for Prices

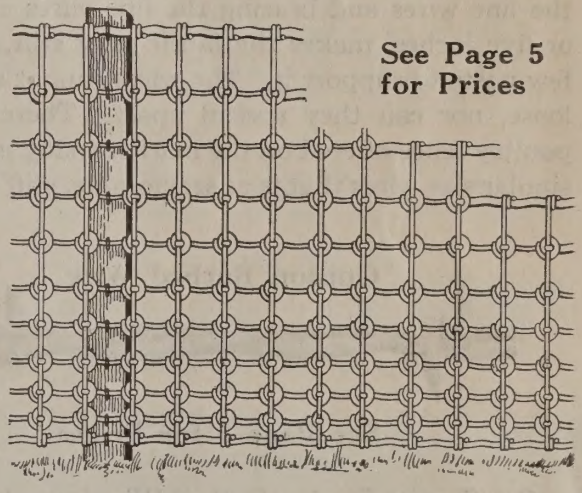
THE stay wire, continuous from top to bottom, is *intertwisted* with the line wires in staggered form, thus supporting line wires twice as often as other square mesh fence. In this intertwisting of stay and line wires half of the twist is to the right and half to the left, thus reinforcing each and increasing strength, stiffness and durability. Stays cannot slip nor unwind, and there are no loose ends. Made of highest quality Open Hearth steel wire heavily galvanized.

Furnished in 10, 20 and 40 rod rolls. Light fence (No. 11 top and bottom wire, No. 14 line and stay wire) is referred to by letter A in all numbers. Heavy fence (No. 9 top and bottom wire, No. 12 line and 12½ stay wire) by letter B.

## Van Tine "Stiff-Stay" Fence

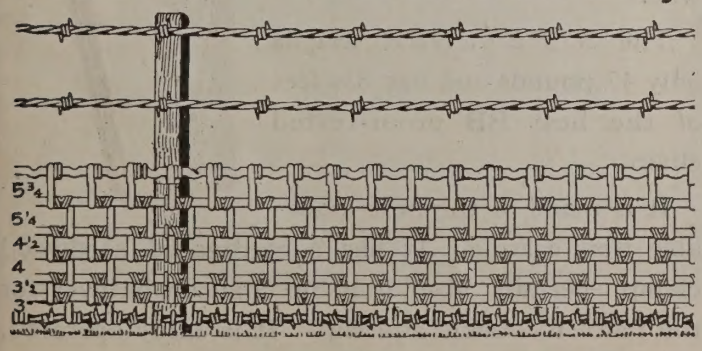
THE stays of the Van Tine "Stiff-Stay" Fence are continuous from top to bottom, and are knotted to each line wire by a patented non-slipping, self-adjusting knot. This feature, although holding the fence at all times true and rigid, allows sufficient play so the fence adjusts itself over uneven ground. The peculiar design of knot secures free air circulation which causes moisture to dry quickly and prevents rust. The fence stretches perfectly, and is uncommonly good-looking when up. Made of highest quality Open Hearth steel wire heavily galvanized.

Furnished in 10, 20 and 40 rod rolls. Light fence (No. 10 top and bottom wire, No. 13 line and stay wire) is referred to by letter A in all numbers. Heavy fence (No. 9 top and bottom wire, No. 12 line and stay wire) by letter B.



See Page 5 for Prices

## Gordon "Intertwisted-Stay" Barbed Bottom Hog Fence



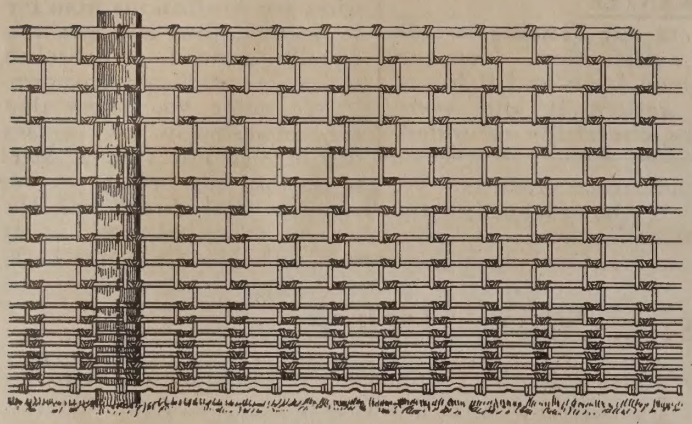

See Page 5 for Prices

THESE barbed bottom hog fences are very popular in the corn belt, for they are a sure cure for rooting hogs—they really keep the hogs in. We furnish our Gordon "Intertwisted-Stay" Fence with barbed bottom wire, and offer in it the best value hog fence on the market today. The two top strands of barbed wire are not included in the price below, but are usually added to the fence. See page 5 for price on barbed wire and include in your order. Made with No. 1 top and bottom wire and No. 14 line and stay wire.

See Page 5 for Prices

# *Heavily Galvanized Open-Hearth Steel*

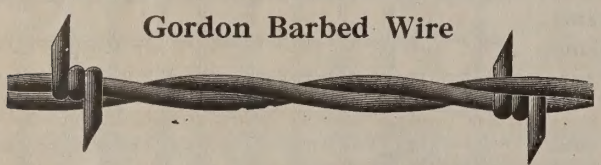
See Page 5 for Prices



### Gordon Poultry Fence

OUR Gordon Poultry Fence is superior to any similar weight fence on the market. It can be used for almost any purpose. The spacing between the line wires is close enough to turn everything except the smallest chicks. The stay wires being continuous from top to bottom, interwoven with the line wires and bracing the line wires every four or five inches, makes the fabric very stiff, requiring few posts to support it. The wires cannot slip or get loose, nor can they spread apart. There is not a poultry fence offered on the market today made from similar size wires that is as serviceable, stiff or strong.

### Gordon Barbed Wire

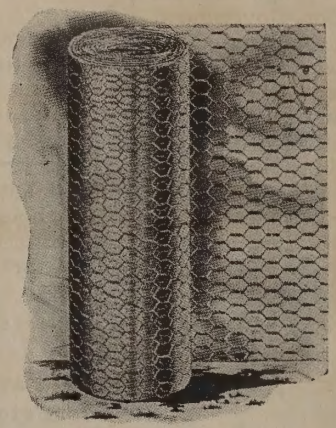


See Page 5 for Prices

Our Special Gordon Barbed Wire is made of Open-Hearth steel wire, with 2-point barbs, all heavily galvanized. The barbs are two inches apart on hog wire and five inches apart on cattle wire.

This wire is carefully manufactured of the very best materials, and is priced below the present retail market.

It is put up only in 80-rod spools and is sold by the spool. If your fences are not in the best of repair, it will pay you to buy this Gordon Barbed Wire and put them in first-class shape. This wire will last for years.



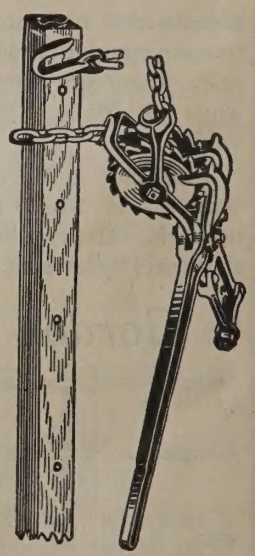
### Gordon Poultry Netting Wears for Years

Gordon Poultry Netting is made of No. 20 Open-Hearth Steel Wire, heavily galvanized. Will wear for years, standing up under all weather conditions. Comes in rolled bales, 150 lineal feet per bale, and in widths as specified below.

See Page 5 for Prices

### Gordon Wire Stretcher

As a stretcher it has a pulling capacity of 5,000 pounds, which enables it to pull thirty rods of fence at the same time. It is especially adapted for our Gordon-Van Tine fences.



As a *HOIST* this tool takes the place of a block and tackle, and is useful for pulling pipe out of wells, pulling up stumps, lifting wagon boxes, sick horses, skinning a beef, moving safes and machines and many other uses about the farm and elsewhere.

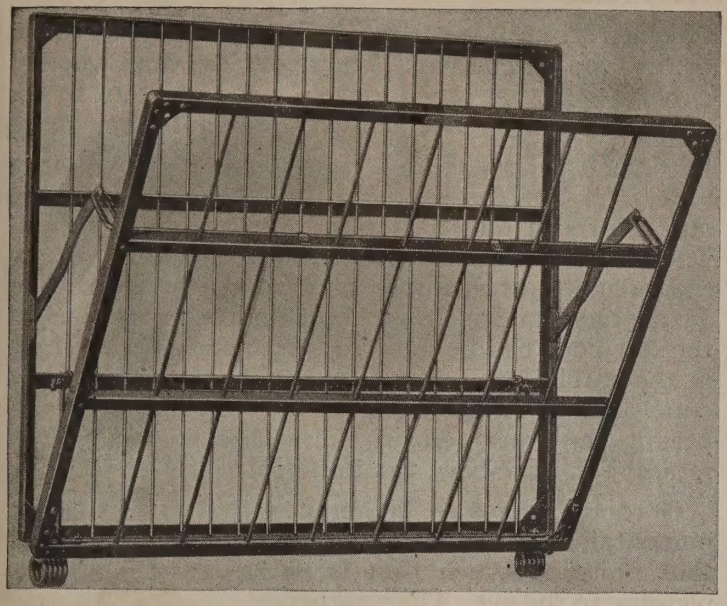
The *STRETCHER* weighs only 47 pounds and has 8½ feet of the best BB proof-tested chain.

It is made of the best malleable iron casting. It has a corrugated hardwood clamp—permits absolutely no chance whatever for the fence to buckle and slip. It is easily operated.

For Price See Page 5

# Gordon Hay Racks and Mangers

*(Warren Patents)*



*Gordon Automatic Hay Rack (Warren Patent)*

THE unusual feature of this rack is the opening and closing device. By means of this device, the rack is instantly locked open and conveniently filled, after which it can be easily released, allowing the front to close automatically.

This not only holds the hay under such a tension as will prevent it being pulled out in bunches and wasted, but it also keeps it within easy reach of the animal until the last spear is consumed. By the action of the springs an even tension is maintained, which allows the animal to feed freely, but without waste.

The rack is so constructed that there are no sharp corners on which the animal might become injured. It will last a lifetime.

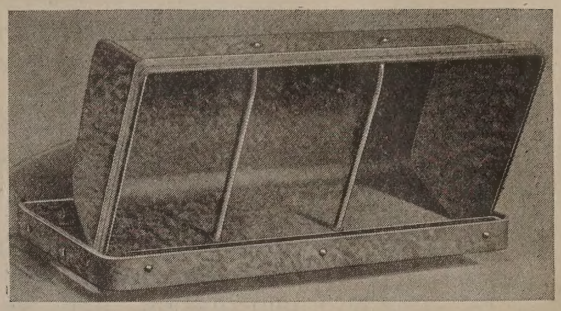
The racks are finished in a durable black enamel.

## Gordon Rack No. 111

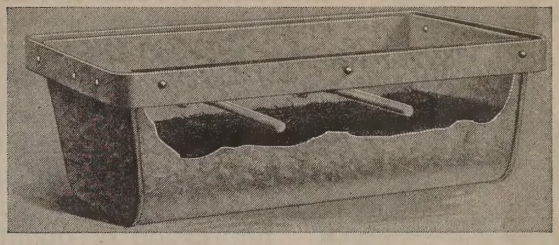
| Size | Height | Width | Weight, Each |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | 36 inches | 42 inches | 49 lbs. |
| No. 2 | 36 inches | 48 inches | 54 lbs. |
| No. 3 | 36 inches | 36 inches | 44 lbs. |
| No. 4 | 42 inches | 36 inches | 51 lbs. |
| No. 5 | 30 inches | 54 inches | 54 lbs. |
| No. 6 | 36 inches | 72 inches | 85 lbs. |
| No. 7 | 30 inches | 30 inches | 33 lbs. |
| No. 8 | 24 inches | 54 inches | 42 lbs. |

These racks are also furnished with open-back frame 22 inches high, for use when placed against a solid wall.

These racks are shipped direct from factory in northern Illinois, freight to be paid by purchaser unless otherwise arranged.



*Gordon Self-Cleaning Steel Manger Tilted for Cleaning*



*Gordon Self-Cleaning Steel Manger in Use*

The most essential and exclusive feature of our Sanitary Feed Manger is the convenient arrangement for tilting. The body, being hinged on pivots, will turn completely over in order that any accumulation of dirt, refuse, or sour feed may be cleaned out before more grain is placed in the manger.

The rounding shape of the manger, and the fact that it is completely galvanized after made up, renders it especially sanitary. The rough-surface, cast-iron manger will rust and become coated and filthy, while our galvanized steel manger will remain smooth and brighten with use.

The illustrations show the position of the cross-bars that extend through the manger. These bars are spaced the proper distance apart so that while the animal can eat freely, he is absolutely prevented from rooting the grain out of the manger.

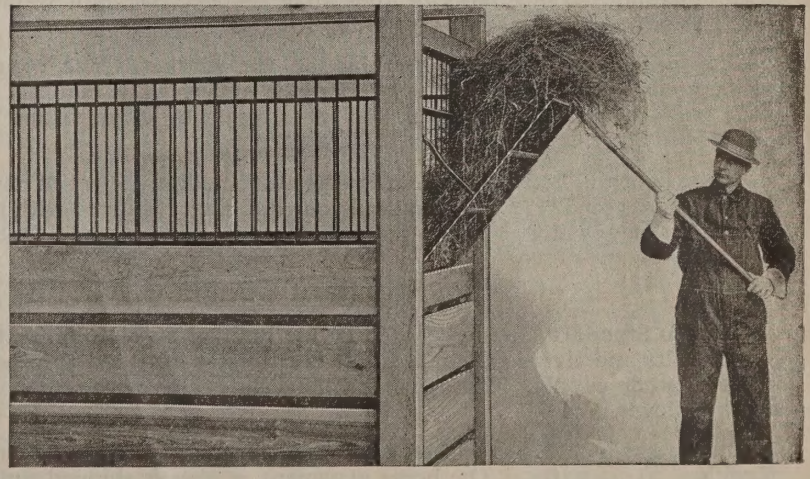
These mangers are supported by lag screws through the end frame, and at opposite end by a heavy brace from the frame to the end wall of the stall. The clamps for attaching manger to steel stalls cost 50 cents extra per set of four. All manger bodies and frames are furnished galvanized.

## Gordon Manger No. 124

| Size | Length | Width | Depth | Weight |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | 20 inches | 12 inches | 7 inches | 20 lbs. |
| No. 2 | 20 inches | 13 inches | 9 inches | 22 lbs. |
| No. 3 | 14 inches | 12 inches | 7 inches | 14 lbs. |

The mangers are shipped direct from factory in northern Illinois.

*Gordon Automatic Hay Rack and Self-Cleaning Manger in use. This shows elimination of waste, and improvement of sanitary conditions is effected.*



*Gordon Automatic Hay Racks are economical of hay, easy to operate and are sanitary. View shows a rack in use in box stall of a world-famous breeder's barn.*

# Gordon Standard Cupolas

See Page 6 for Prices

*Gordon Standard Cupola "A"*

THERE is no modern barn improvement that has come into such general use, that adds more to the appearance, than the Galvanized Steel Barn Cupola. It is the exception to find a new barn without a cupola.

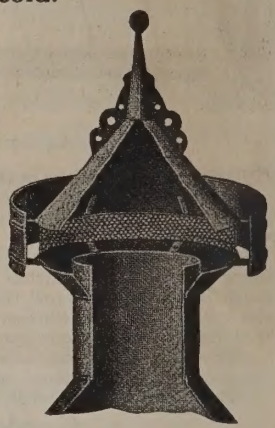
Gordon Cupolas combine to a marked degree utility and ornamentation, and we are especially well satisfied with the values we offer in this line. Gordon Cupolas are exceptionally well made. Their structure is accomplished with more than average neatness and strength. A close inspection of the Gordon Cupola cannot fail to produce the impression of quality in material and workmanship. The different sections of the cupolas are joined and riveted with a noticeable degree of neatness and it is a finished piece of work, and one more evidence of Gordon-Van Tine Quality.

Gordon Cupolas are built of special non-rustible steel, all bolts and rivets galvanized. They are scientifically constructed to use the force of the wind to draw out the foul air from the building. They are screened to keep out the nesting birds and no snow or rain can enter them. They cost less than wooden cupolas and wear much longer—need no paint or repairs, and will, in fact, outlast the building on which they are placed.

Gordon Cupolas ventilate the hay mow and draw out the moist air that would rot the barn frame. They are not intended to ventilate the stable below the loft floor, except in warm climates, as in latitude 38 degrees south. In warm climates, a section of the loft floor can be omitted, permitting the foul air in the stable to be drawn up and carried out of the cupola. Such an arrangement in cold climates would permit the warm air in the stable to escape too rapidly, and the barn would be cold.

Gordon Cupolas are highly ornamental, and add to a building that finishing touch that is so pleasing to the eye. The weather vane is a thing of life and is something of a weather prophet, for if you observe its signal from day to day you can learn to predict weather changes with considerable accuracy.

Gordon Cupolas are not cheap cupolas, but the best we know how to build. Nothing better is manufactured—our prices are low—the quality high—we promise entire satisfaction.



*Cross Section of Gordon Standard Cupola*

## Gordon Standard Cupola (Style "A")

You cannot buy, at any price, a better cupola than this beautiful piece of metal construction. A cupola with an all-steel base, made up ready to fasten to the building, can be secured to the building with less labor than any cupola on the market.

The base is reinforced by 1⅛-inch angle iron, braced and cross braced. It is secured to the building by long bolts or rods that connect the barn frame to the heavy angle iron bars of the base frame.

The finish is superior to anything on the market. The moulding and ornaments are painted a dark sun-proof red. Body is silver. The material is special, non-rusting steel; bolts and nails galvanized. In all, a thing of strength and beauty and a joy as long as the building stands.

If the lightning rod attachment is desired, including 15 feet of copper cable, add $2.25; this will save you $2.50 when you rod your building. Shipped with horse ornament, unless cow, sheep, pig or rooster is ordered. If damper is desired, add $1.85 extra.

## Gordon Standard Cupola (Style "B")

Gordon Standard Cupola (Style "B") is built of special non-rusting steel, of standard gauge; bolts and rivets galvanized. It is correctly designed to produce good suction and is a high-grade cupola. The finish is the natural color of the steel and the base is shipped knocked down.

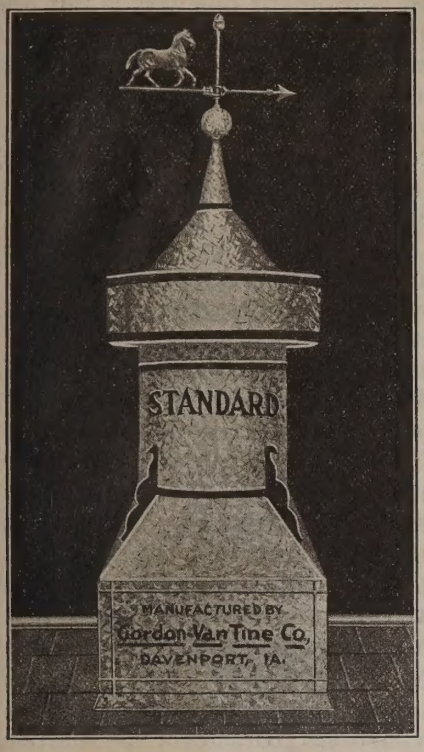
The prices include a handsome weather vane. Lightning rod attachment and 15 feet of cable is $1.75 extra. The horse ornament is always shipped unless otherwise ordered. All cupola prices are F. O. B. Davenport or our factory in central Iowa.

*Gordon Standard Cupola "B"*

See Page 6 for Prices on Cupolas

# *The Best All-Steel Ventilators Made*

**See Page 6 for Prices**



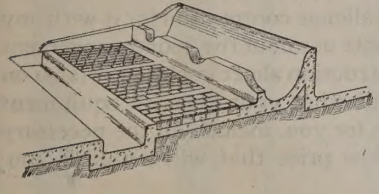

### The New Standard Cupola

The New Standard is made with a top like our other cupolas. It draws like a flue, sucking all the bad air and foul odors out of the barn. A very ornamental cupola. Solidly built. Easy to install.

Measurements on these cupolas are made at the base. We can equip the New Standard with any animal vane desired.

# *Gordon Kreolite Lug Wood Paving Blocks*

## *A Sanitary, Comfortable, Everlasting Floor*

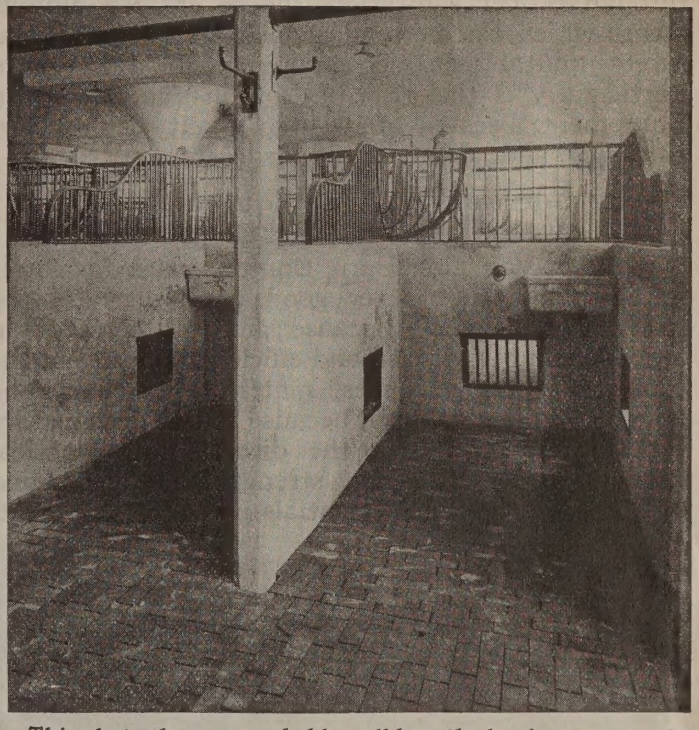


*Cross Section of Stalls paved with Kreolite Blocks*

KREOLITE Lug Wood Blocks are impregnated with a preservative oil that renders them practically proof against decay. They are very desirable for horse and cow stalls, or stable floors, and for use in hog houses and other farm buildings.

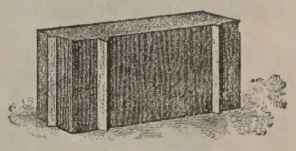
The oil with which these blocks are filled is a disinfectant and is avoided by vermin and germs of infectious diseases. Floors built of Kreolite Blocks are durable, sanitary and comfortable to stand or lie on. The grain of the wood in the blocks when laid, is perpendicular, and the wear is on the end of the grain the same as on the end of a mallet. The preservative toughens the fiber of the wood and renders them impervious to moisture. Floors laid with the blocks ten years ago are in perfect order and no repairs have been necessary.

These blocks are furnished in three styles—the rectangular one being in most common use. The blocks are 2½ inches thick by 6 to 8 inches long. A feature of special interest is the patented lug on the side and end of the block. These lugs keep the sides and ends of the blocks apart, leaving a small crack that is filled with bituminous filler. This pitch filler gets down between the blocks and binds them together in a firm, compact wearing surface. Block floors are best when laid on a light concrete base. The concrete under cow stalls or in piggery need not be more than 2½ inches thick, under horses, or where subjected to heavy wear, 3 inches thick; ½-inch layer of sand is put on top of the concrete and the block laid, and interstices filled with Kreolite Pitch; any handy man can do the work.



*This photo shows remarkably well how the lug feature operates to keep the blocks apart, and thus give room for contraction and expansion*

We will estimate the number of these blocks required for your stall and pen floors and advise you of their cost, including the necessary bituminous filler for the cracks. Write us for prices.



*Lug Block 3A3065*

# A Good Barn Deserves Good Equipment

## *Why Good Gordon-Van Tine Equipment Costs Less*

A GOOD barn deserves good equipment. Gordon-Van Tine Barns are *good barns,* and we want to urge you here and now to safeguard your investment in them by installing Gordon-Van Tine equipment.

It is a safe prediction that, in five years' time, over 95 per cent of the new dairy barns will be equipped when they are built, as a matter of course. Equipment is coming to be considered as much a part of the barn as plumbing and heating are now considered a part of a house.

### How About Five Years From Now?

Think ahead five years. Your Gordon-Van Tine Barn, five years hence, will be a *new* barn, just as good as it is the day you complete it. But your neighbors will be putting up Gordon-Van Tine barns fully equipped, and you will want equipment in your barn. Anticipate this time and put in the equipment now, when you build. Lead the procession and gain all that big profit which a fine barn, finely equipped, does give.

In the five years' time your equipment will have paid for itself twice over, in increased production, decreased labor cost, and the health of your herd through proper sanitation. There are few investments which can be made which are as sound and surely profitable as good equipment for a fine barn. Particularly is this true of Gordon-Van Tine Barn Equipment, because of its high quality, simplicity, efficiency, and, above all, its low cost.

### Why Gordon-Van Tine Equipment Is the Lowest-Cost Good Barn Equipment

Gordon-Van Tine Barn Equipment is far lower in cost than any other good equipment on the market. It is good because, first, it is made in one of the most modern and efficient factories in the country, of the very best materials which can be bought. It is good, too, because it was designed by experts working under the direction of practical farmers who realize that strength, simplicity and comfort are the main essentials in barn equipment.

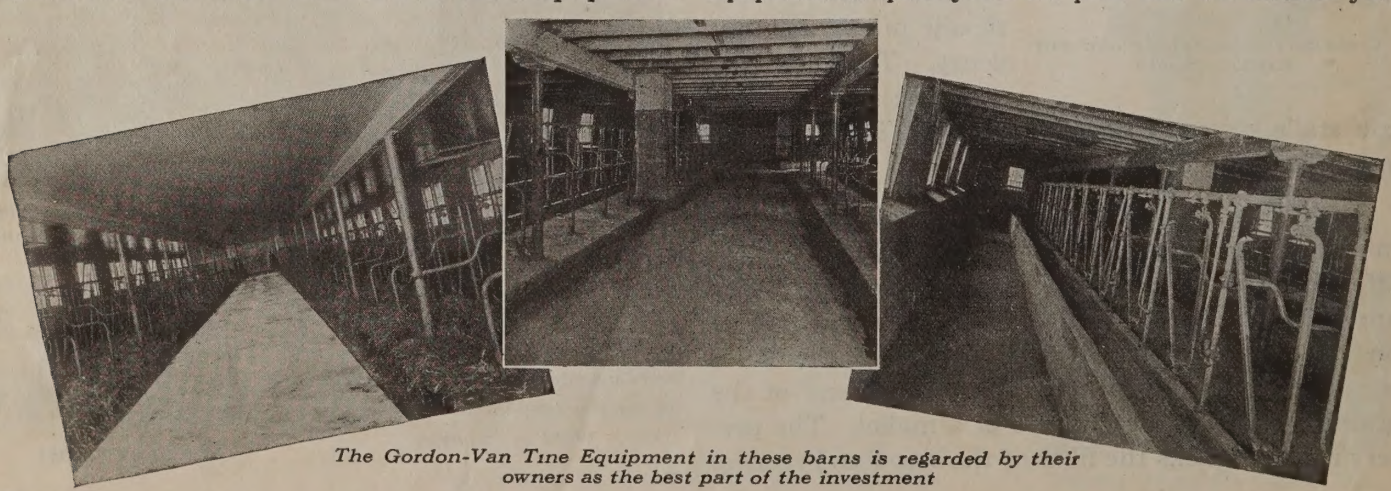
### It Is Low Because We Sell It

It is low in cost because it is made in quantity and because it is marketed by Gordon-Van Tine. Large as it is, our barn equipment business is but an incident in the great total of our business. Our prices on barn equipment carry no costly "overhead charges." We have no salesmen's salaries to pay, no "traveling expenses" to add to the cost, no agent's profit. The concern which sells nothing else but a specialty, such as barn equipment, is forced to load all its expenses—rent, light, heat, salaries, advertising, etc., as well as sales expense, on the selling price of that one specialty—the price you pay. Gordon-Van Tine, however, with its great volume, is able to sell many lines and kinds of merchandise and distribute all these costs until they become so small a tax on each specialty as to become in comparison almost nothing. These are the basic, economic reasons why Gordon-Van Tine Barn Equipment is the Lowest-Cost Good Barn Equipment. There are other firms marketing good barn equipment, but that is their whole line. They are compelled to make you pay dearly for trading with them—for they must load *all* their overhead on that one line. This is just another instance of the way in which Gordon-Van Tine saves you money.

Gordon-Van Tine Barn Equipment, like everything we sell, is *guaranteed,* under our broad guarantee of "Satisfaction or Money Back." It has to be as good as the best or we can't afford to sell it.

When you consider these facts, and remember what proper equipment means to you in increased return, through proper care and sanitation and comfort for your herd, and when you think of the saving in work—in hired help—you will surely decide to make this investment, because it is distinctly a wise business move to do so.

On the pages following we illustrate and describe Gordon-Van Tine Barn Equipment. We challenge comparison for it with any other line made. When you write us about the floor arrangement you want in your barn, see instruction sheet enclosed—(also on page 11 of this book). Tell us what your ideas on equipment are. We will fix up your plan for you, include all the necessary equipment and quote you a low price that will astonish you.



*The Gordon-Van Tine Equipment in these barns is regarded by their owners as the best part of the investment*

# *Gordon Tubular Steel Stanchion*

THE most important part of the modern dairy barn equipment is the stanchion. The cow is a sensitive animal and will respond readily to comfortable surroundings. The perfect stanchion must be strong and durable and yet allow the cow all freedom of movement necessary for comfort. It must be hung so the lower end can move in any direction, so the cow will not jam her shoulders or cramp her neck in lying down. Gordon stanchions are made of the best grade steel, perfectly round, with no sharp corners to rub, or cracks to catch dirt and disease germs. Note the curve of the yokes, symmetrically designed to conform to the curve of a cow's neck. Your cow will enjoy real "pasture comfort" in these stanchions. Very simply, but strongly made, with no unnecessary parts to wear out or break. A farmer with cows cannot afford to be without these, as they save time, trouble and expense and add to the profit of milking, as it has been definitely proven that a comfortable cow will give much more milk than one cramped and miserable in rigid stanchions.

The latch is of malleable iron, and is held in position by a stiff coiled spring, and is absolutely cow proof. Easily opened by down pressure and can be unlocked with mittened hand. The hinge is very stout, and placed on the side where the least strain comes. In fact everything has been embodied in our Gordon stanchion to make it the strongest, simplest and most comfortable stanchion on the market.

## All-Steel Stanchion—Fig. 3A3083

*Material*—1¼ inch outside diameter Standard steel tubing. Handy malleable latch. Stout $\frac{5}{16}$-inch link chain with heavy ⅜-inch iron ring. Length over all, 53½ inches. Length in the clear, 43½ inches. Width, 6¾ inches in the clear. Weight, with chains only, 15 lbs.; with hook bolt and lower attachment plate, shown on next page, 17 lbs.

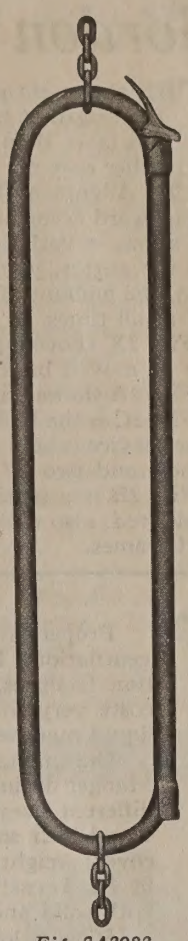


*Fig. 3A3083*

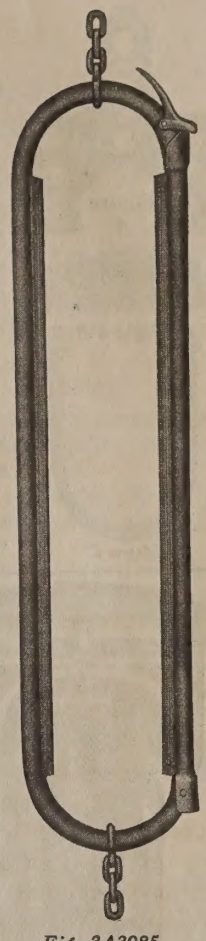


*Fig. 3A3085*

## Wood-Lined Stanchion—Fig. 3A3085

This stanchion is exactly the same as 3A3083 except that it has hard maple linings securely riveted to the sides of the tubing.

## Adjustable Wood Stanchion—Fig. 3A3087

Especially designed to meet the demands of dairymen who are remodeling their barns and wish to buy inexpensive stanchion for use in wood stalls. It is very stoutly made, and will give good service for many years. The uprights are carefully smoothed and it is very satisfactory. However, we advise the steel stanchion in new barns, as they are more comfortable and will stand the hard knocks without injury.

## Specifications—Fig. 3A3087

The uprights are made of hard maple 1¼ inches thick and 2½ inches wide. The top and bottom yokes are made of metal. Heavy $\frac{5}{16}$-inch welded link chains are securely riveted to the yokes and the latch is positive. Three-eighths by five inch carriage bolts are furnished for top and bottom connections to wood frames, unless otherwise specified. Weight, 17 pounds.

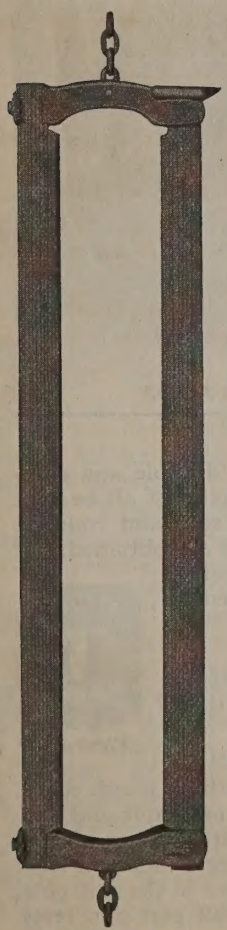


*Fig. 3A3087*

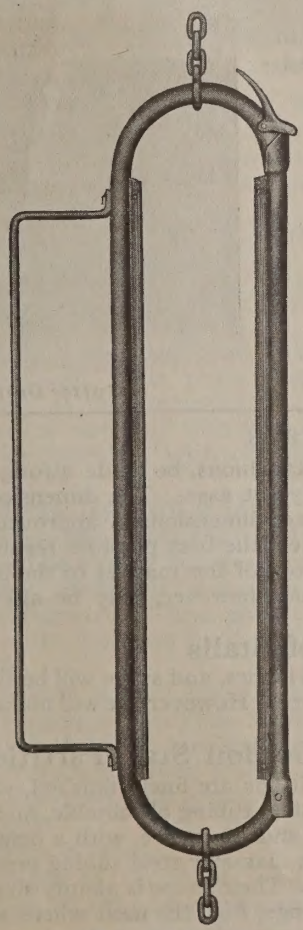


*Fig. 3A3089*

## Gordon Sure Stop—Fig. 3A3089

Shows our wood-lined stanchion equipped with sure stop attachment. This is to prevent the cow from jamming through between the stanchion and upright post. Recommended where stanchions are used in wood frame stalls or in single post stalls, where swinging sure stop is not used. It is made of ½-inch round iron and extends 7½ inches from side of stanchion and is 28 inches long. Can be attached to any of our stanchions at slight additional charge, and is often very useful.

*Fig. 3A3088*

## Hook Bolt—Fig. 3A3088

Bolt with nut and washer as shown—five inches long, and made from ½-inch round iron. Used for attaching stanchion to upper header of wood frame stall.

# Gordon Stanchion Alignment

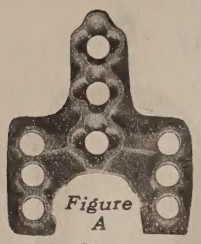


Figure A

Figure B

Figure C

THE alignment problem is simply how to adjust the stanchion so as to fit the length of the cow. That is, the cow should stand with her hind feet not more than 3 or 4 inches from the gutter. Cows differ in size, and it is neither easy nor practical to have different-sized stalls, so the result is the Gordon Alignment Device, by which the stanchion can be moved forward or backward according to the size of the cow. Our device has ten adjustments and allows a variation of 9½ inches. By use of this, all the droppings fall into the gutter, your platform is always clean, and the cows are thus kept clean, the amount of bedding needed is less, and you have a dry, comfortable stall at all times.

Fig. 2X shows upper and lower ends of stanchion, and illustrates how it may be moved backward or forward, as desired.

Fig. 2A shows alignment device which is used both at top and bottom.

Fig. 2C is the U Bolt imbedded in cement, holding lower device in position. Upper device is held firmly against the header pipe by means of four malleable washers and two $\frac{7}{16}$ x 3-inch bolts.

Fig. 2B is a stationary attachment plate used where alignment device is not desired; also used as lower attachment plate for stanchions when hung in wood frames.

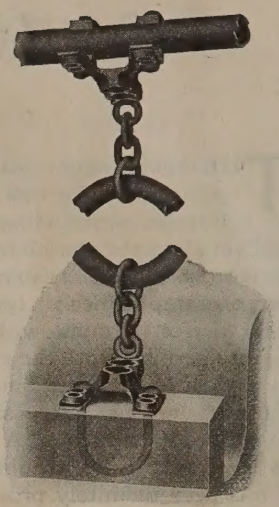
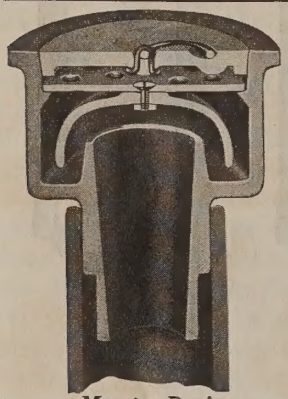


Figure 2X

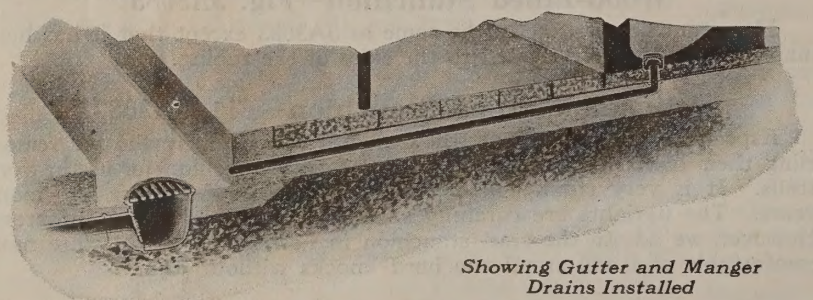
## Gordon Manger and Gutter Drains

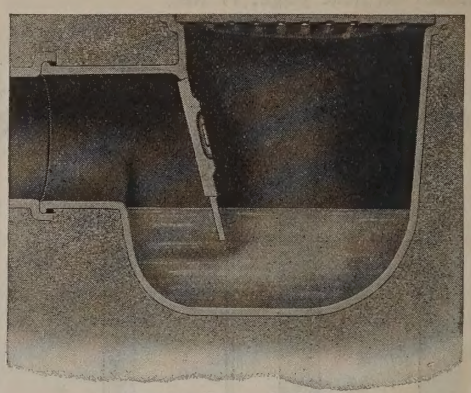

Manger Drain

Proper drainage of the barn is almost, if not fully, as important as proper lighting and ventilation. Poor drainage very often offsets to a great extent the advantages of good ventilation facilities, because a barn cannot be clean and sanitary unless it is properly drained. It costs very little, when building, to install a complete drainage system, and the saving of the liquid manure will soon pay for the cost of installing complete drainage system.

Our manger and gutter drains are open and roomy—very easy to clean out if clogged. Manger drain is closed with a tight-fitting cap so manger can be filled with water. Made to fit different sizes of drain pipe, but manger drain pipe should never be less than 1½-inch, and with 2 or 4-inch soil pipe on tile. They are 4½ inches wide at top, with bell trap strainer and brass cover; weight 5¼ pounds. Gutter or floor drains are 8 inches wide at top, and have outlet to fit 4-inch cast-iron soil pipe, and are furnished with both solid and perforated covers.

View below shows manger and gutter drains in position, illustrating clearly how they are installed.


Showing Gutter and Manger Drains Installed


Gutter Drain 3A3153

## Dimensions of Gordon Stalls

Fig. 2D Stalls are also an important part of equipment and must, like stanchions, be made strong, durable and comfortable. The stall must be proportioned rightly, so that the cow is always at ease. The dimensions must all be kept in the right proportional size. Fig. 2D gives exact dimensions of approved stall and concrete construction. When this design is closely followed, the best possible results are obtained. It will be noted that the total distance from the front of the manger to the back of the gutter is just 8 feet 3 inches. These dimensions, however, may be altered to suit requirements.

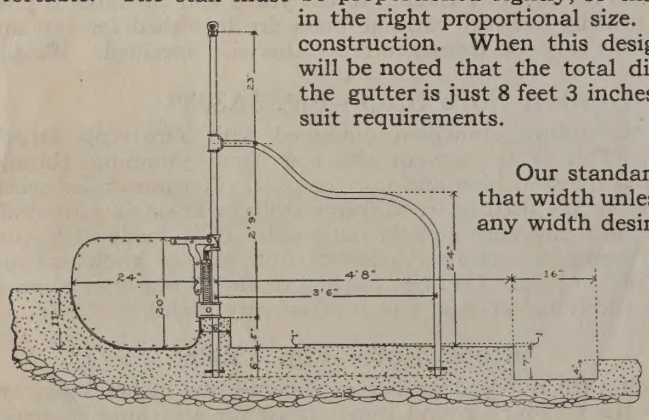


Figure 2D

### Width of Stalls

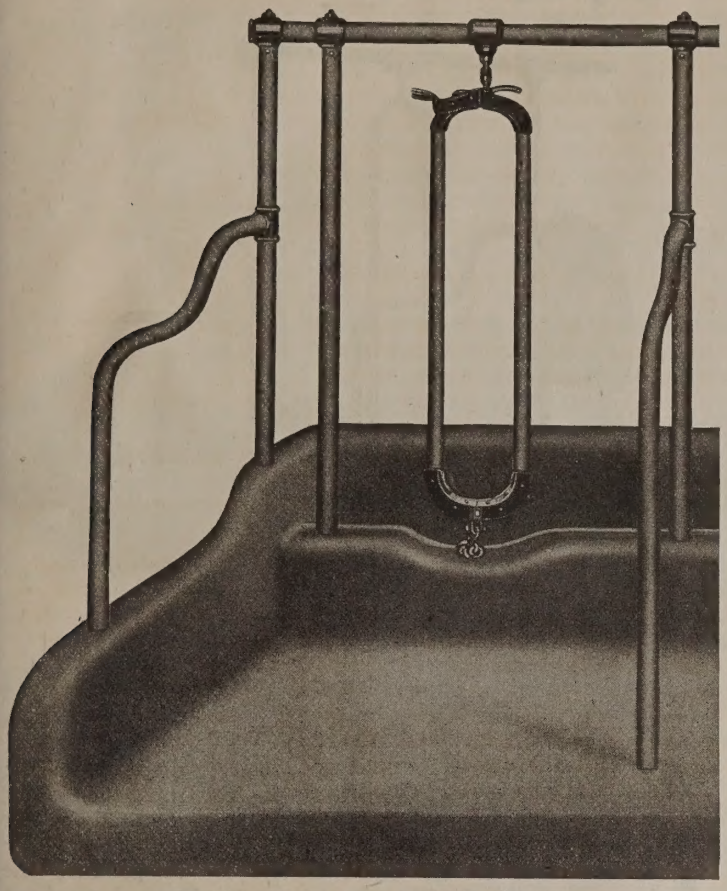
Our standard width is 3 feet 6 inches, and stalls will be shipped that width unless otherwise specified. However, we will make them any width desired.

Figure 2E

### Gordon Stall Partitions

Our stall partitions are finely finished, with no rough edges, made of the best steel tubing obtainable, and are stout and durable. Length 36 and 42 inches, with a height of 40 at highest point. 1⅝ inches diameter steel tubing protects each cow from injury by another. Their shape is plainly shown in the stall cuts. Floor and wall flange, Fig. 2E, used where stall partition rests, either on wood floors or on wood frame.

# Gordon Sanitary Steel Stall



*Gordon Single Post Stall No. 3A3067*

## Single Post Stall No. 3A3067

A VERY simple, but strongly made, stall, that will give excellent service under the hardest usage. Stall parts are perfectly proportioned so as to be most convenient for the user and comfortable for the cow. Notice Fig. 3A; it is the only fitting on the entire stall, and is interchangeable at any point; clamps the different parts of the stall together, holding them surely and firmly. Strength and simplicity characterize this equipment throughout, as is testified by the many thousands of users all over the country.

## Specifications for No. 3A3067

*Stall Frame*—Includes upright post, stall partition and header rail, all made of the very best quality standard steel tubing 1⅝ inches outside diameter.

*Width*—The standard width of the Gordon Stall is 3 feet 6 inches, but we will furnish any width desired to suit requirements.

*Height*—The height of the stall is 5 feet 2 inches above stall platform. The distance between header rail and curb is 4 feet 8 inches. The curb is 5 inches high and 6 inches in diameter.

*Stanchions*—Fig. 3A3085 Wood-Lined Stanchion is regularly furnished, but stalls will be furnished with Fig. 3A3085 All-Steel Stanchion, when desired, at slight reduction in cost. Equipped with alignment device, as shown on page 68.

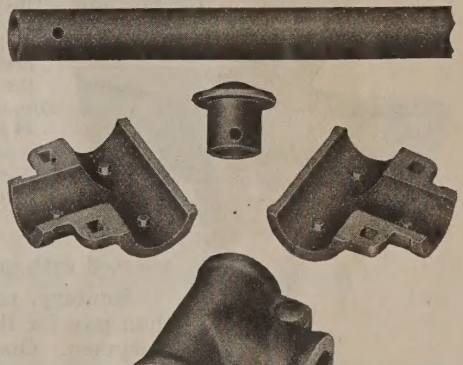


*Fig. 3A Stall Clamps*

*Finish*—All parts are finished in our special Battleship Grey Enamel.

*Extra End Section*—An extra end section is always required to finish a series of stalls where there is a passageway at end of series, and an extra charge is made for same. It consists of one stall partition, one upright post and two Fig. 3A connections.

*Weights*—No. 3A3067 stall, 62 pounds. Extra end section, 27 pounds.

## Gordon Triple Post Stall No. 3A3071 With Manger Division

THIS is a well-built, substantial stall, comfortable and well proportioned. The posts may be set wider or narrower as the circumstances demand, so there is no need for the sure stop with the triple post stall. All stalls can be furnished with or without the manger division.

## Specifications for No. 3A3071

*Stall Frame*—Center upright post, stall partition and header rail are made of best grade Standard steel tubing 1⅝″ outside diameter. Side posts are made of best steel tubing 1¼″ outside diameter. These posts may be set wider or narrower, as the case may be, depending upon the width of the stall.

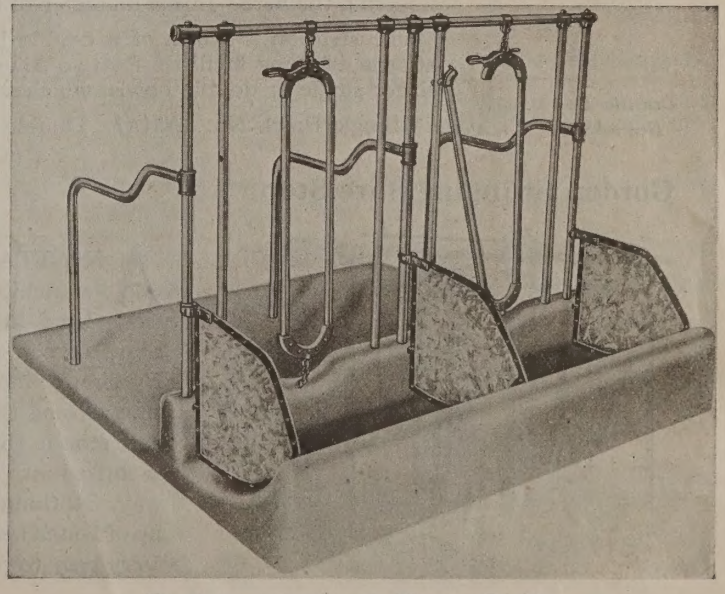
*Width and Height*—Same as stall No. 3A3067.

*Stanchion*—Regularly equipped with Fig. 3A3085 Wood-Lined Stanchion, but will be furnished with Fig. 3A3083 All-Steel Stanchion, when desired, at slight reduction in cost. Equipped with alignment device as shown on opposite page.

*Finish*—Battleship Grey Enamel.

*Extra End Section*—Same as No. 3A3067 stall.

*Weight*—Stall complete, 82 pounds. Extra end section, 27 pounds.



*Triple Post Stall with Manger Division*

# Gordon Stall Equipment

## Gordon Spring Manger Division

PREVENTS one cow from robbing the other, and each gets her rightful share. Allows the dairyman to use his own judgment and feed each cow her proper amount. The cow does not have to strain herself in eating, but her food is right there. In fact, they accomplish every purpose of the galvanized manger and at less than half the cost.

Figure 3A3075 shows one division raised for cleaning, while the one beyond is down in position. Note the stout dependable spring. All that is necessary is a slight pull and the division springs up, so manger can be cleaned. These are very practical and necessary fixtures in a well-equipped dairy barn. Can be furnished with our stalls, at small additional expense.

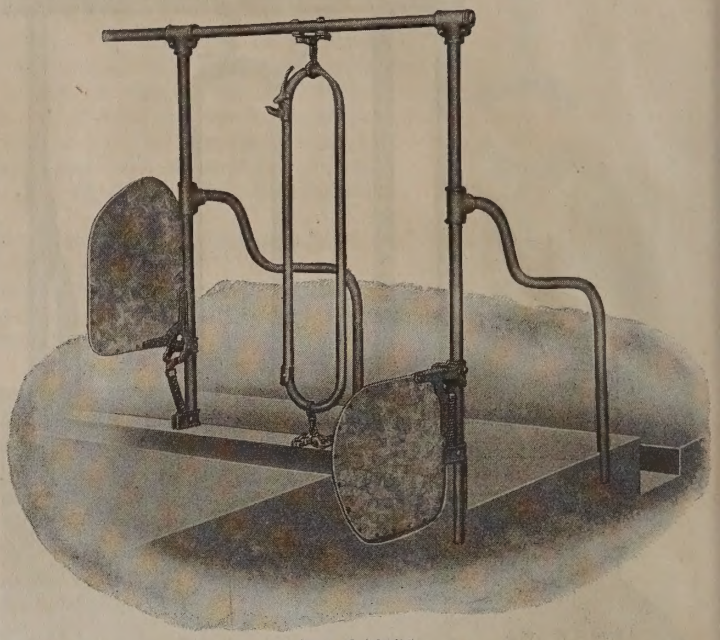


*Fig. 3A3075*

## Specification of Manger Division

*Material*—Manger Division Frame is made of ¼-inch by 1-inch flat steel, to which is securely riveted the best 20-gauge galvanized sheet iron which forms the division.

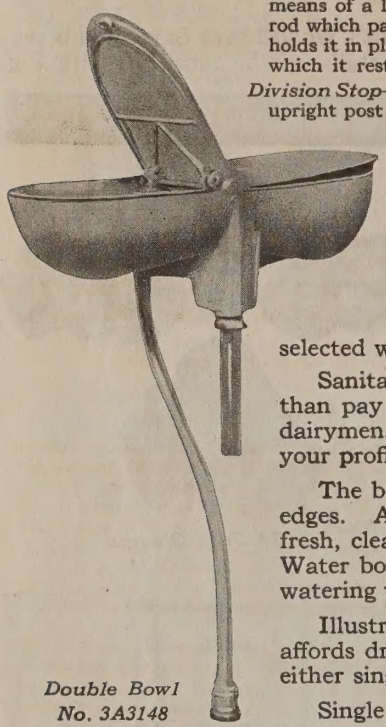
*Spring*—As is shown in the illustration, there is one large coil spring placed on the front side of the upright post. This spring is made of the best ¼-inch spring steel. The tension on the spring may be tightened by means of a large hexagon nut on the plunger rod which passes down through the spring and holds it in place against the division stop upon which it rests.

*Division Stop*—This is a clamp which circles the upright post and forms a recess in which the division rests when down, and prevents the cow from shifting the division out of position.

*Dimensions*—20 inches high by 24 inches wide.

*Finish*—Battleship Grey Enamel.

*Weight*—20 pounds.



*Double Bowl No. 3A3148*

## Gordon Automatic Water Bowls

AS IS well known, milk is 80% water, therefore in the producing of ten gallons of milk a cow must have eight gallons of water, in addition to that required for her daily needs. It is only logical that the cow should have easy access to water at all times if she is to produce the maximum amount of milk. Gordon water bowls have been selected with great care and they are the best designed bowls on the market.

Sanitary, easy to install and easy to clean. There is no doubt but what these bowls will more than pay for themselves in the increased flow of milk, as this has been fully demonstrated by many dairymen. One for each stall will add but little to the total cost of your equipment, but will increase your profits.

The bowls are made of best grade materials, carefully shaped and finished, so there are no sharp edges. Automatic action enables the cow to drink at any time she desires, and the water is always fresh, clean and sanitary. Water bowls are today considered an essential part of dairy equipment. Water bowls not only mean cleanliness and increased milk production, but also save much labor in watering the herd. Inside diameter of bowl is eight inches, and has a depth of five inches.

Illustration is shown of a double bowl. This form has two bowls entirely separated and thus affords drinking facilities for two cows, as it is clamped on the post between them. We can furnish either single or double bowls, whichever is desired. Write us for full information.

Single Bowl, No. 3A3147. Double bowl, No. 3A3148.

## Gordon Swinging Sure Stop

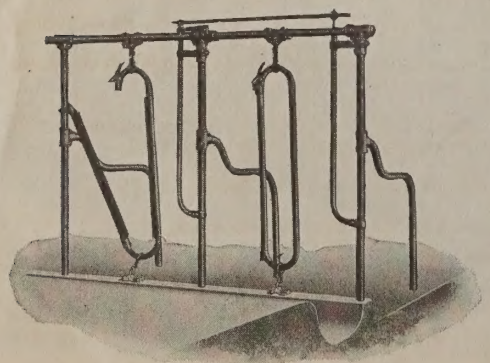


*Fig. 3A3069*

## Description of Gordon Sure Stop

AN ATTACHMENT used to close the space between the stall post and stanchion when open, and thus prevent the cow from putting her head in the wrong place. Used with single post stalls. There are no sharp corners to injure the cow, and the mechanism is simple and effective. By simply moving a lever the guards are swung into line with stall posts, thus closing the hole between stanchion and post. Figure 3A3069 shows the sure stop in this position. By moving lever in opposite direction the sure stop is shifted into line with the stall partitions, where they are entirely out of the way. Nothing complex or wearable about it, and it is very handy. It is made up of 1-inch best quality steel tubing, and the connecting rod is ⅝-inch tubing. Very easy to put on.

# Gordon Sanitary Calf Pen

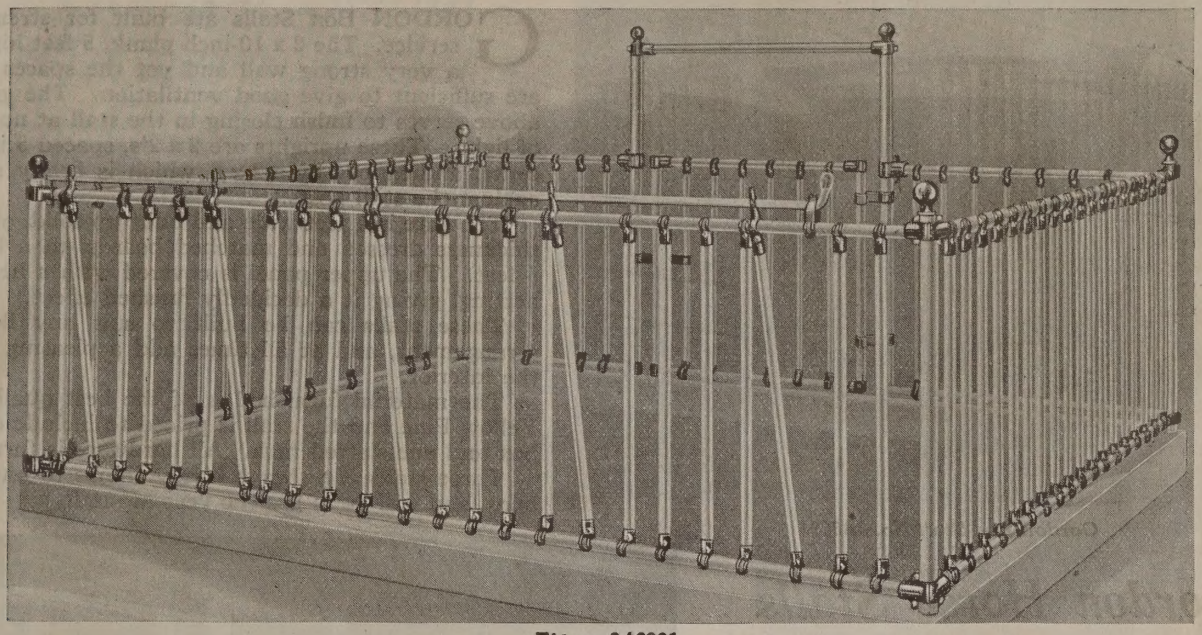


*Figure 3A3081*

IF CALVES are to grow rapidly and attain good size, they must have a good start. One of the biggest requisites of a good start is a clean, sanitary pen. Keep your calves growing from the first. Gordon pens are easily installed and easy to clean. Smooth working stanchions lessen the work of attending to the calves. They are simple, with nothing to break or wear out, and are nice appearing fixtures, that save space in a barn. Practical in every way, adding little to the completed cost of your barn, but adding much to its convenience and profits.

Figure 3A3081 shows this pen with stanchion open. Gordon steel calf and cow pens are sanitary, light and airy. Simply constructed, but very strong and durable, and fully guaranteed.

The calf pen corner posts are 52 inches high, gate posts 81 and fillers 36 inches. Fillers are set 4½ inches apart, connected to top rail by Gordon interlocking clamps. Tubing of posts and rails is 1⅝ best quality steel. Fillers and stanchion are 1 1/16-inch tubing. Width between stanchions is 2 feet, that is, a 10-foot section has five stanchions. These work easily, but surely.

Enamel finished over all, and very easy to install.

## Gordon Steel Cow Pens

Figure 3A3079 shows well how very simple in construction these pens are, still strength and durability is shown in every line. Panel construction used on all Gordon pens, making them very easy to erect. The corner clamps on the upright posts are all fitted with lugs which are inserted into corresponding holes in the tubular frame work, thereby binding the frame members firmly together; this construction being much superior to the ordinary clamping devices used by most all other manufacturers. They are well made, serviceable, with practical fixtures, and are essential in the equipment of all modern barns. Detailed description follows:

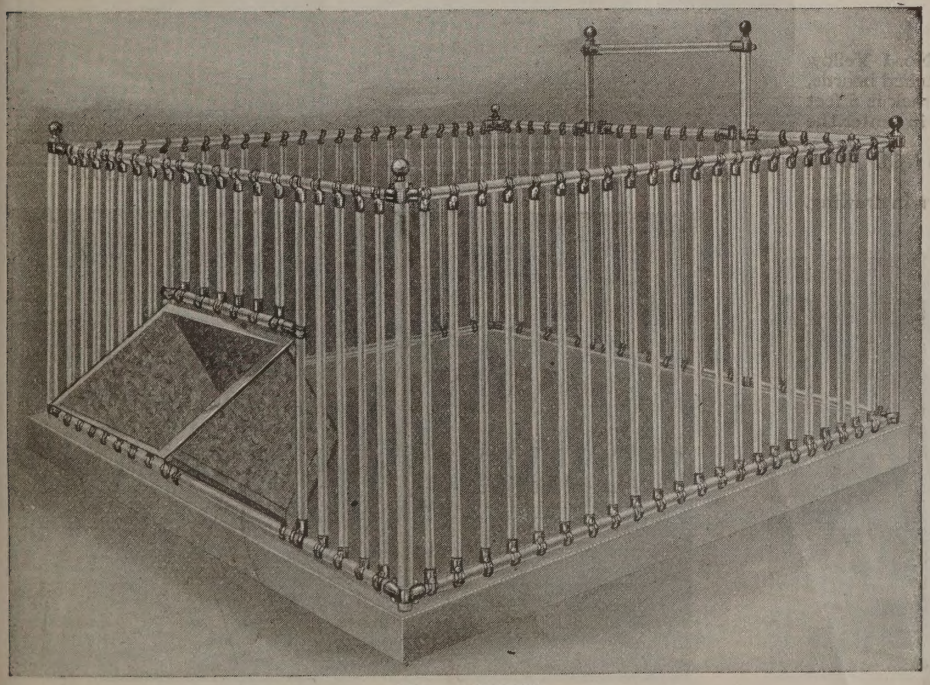


*Figure 3A3079*

*Main Frame and Corner Posts*—1⅝-inch O. D. Standard steel tubing. Corner posts are set in concrete and do not depend upon anchors and clamps for their support. Center support under long panels.

*Intermediate Posts*—1¼-inch O. D. Standard steel tubing, spaced 5 inches on center.

*Gate Frame*—1⅝-inch O. D. Standard steel tubing.

*Intermediate Uprights*—1¼-inch O. D. Standard steel tubing.

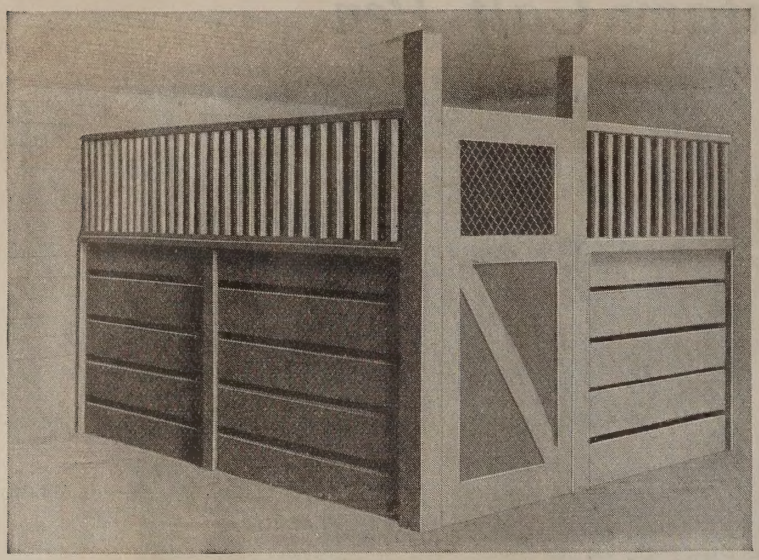
Gate lock is positive in action and cannot be accidentally opened by the cow.

*Height*—53 inches from floor.

*Finish*—Battleship Grey Enamel.

### Gordon Tilting Manger

Made of 20-gauge galvanized sheet steel and the frame work is made of 1½ x 1½ x 3/16-inch and 1⅜ x ⅞ x ⅛-inch galvanized angle iron.



*Gordon Box Stall No. 3A3091*

# Gordon Box Stalls

GORDON Box Stalls are built for strength and service. The 2 x 10-inch plank, 5 feet high, make a very strong wall and yet the spaces between are sufficient to give good ventilation. The grill work above serves to finish closing in the stall at no sacrifice of light. These uprights are 2 x 2's, spaced 5 inches on center and capped by a 2 x 4, which is firmly anchored against the stall posts.

The gate is 4 feet wide and built up solid, of double-thickness dressed and matched boards, to a height of 5 feet. The upper panel is covered with a heavy wire netting, giving it a decidedly finished effect.

These stalls can be built to suit any floor plan arrangement, and at all times add a pleasing effect to the interior.

The material furnished is of the best quality No. 1 Yellow Pine and the stall is priced to include one grain box and one slatted rack. All hardware is furnished.

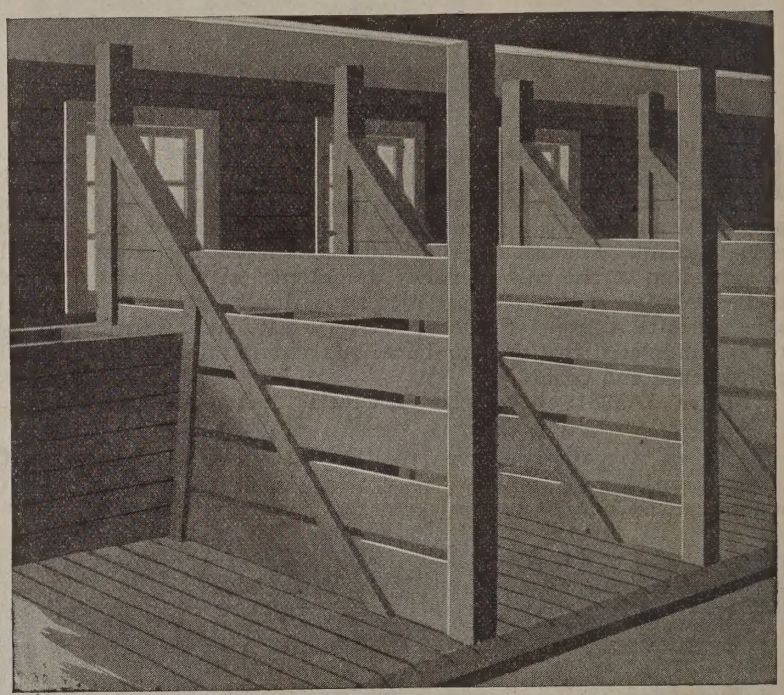
These stalls are always handy things to have in the barn, and will be in use the year around.

# Gordon Horse Stalls

GORDON Single Horse Stalls are 4 feet 6 inches wide and 9 feet long and are designed to stand the wear and hard knocks they are bound to get. There are no posts for the horses to catch their harness on while rubbing. The partitions are let into the rear posts—no nails there to work out and catch clothing or cut off the horse's tail. The mangers are two feet wide and three feet high and the partitions extend above them so as to prevent the horses getting their heads together.

All material entering into the construction of this stall is of the best quality No. 1 Yellow Pine. The partitions between stalls are 5 feet high, built up of 2 x 10-inch planks, blocked apart so as not to retard ventilation. Heavy braces run diagonally both ways. The mangers and feed boxes are provided with removable floors to facilitate cleaning.

These stalls do not include floors, as many times Kreolite wood blocks are wanted. We can, however, furnish wood floors if desired. Double stalls are 8 feet wide.



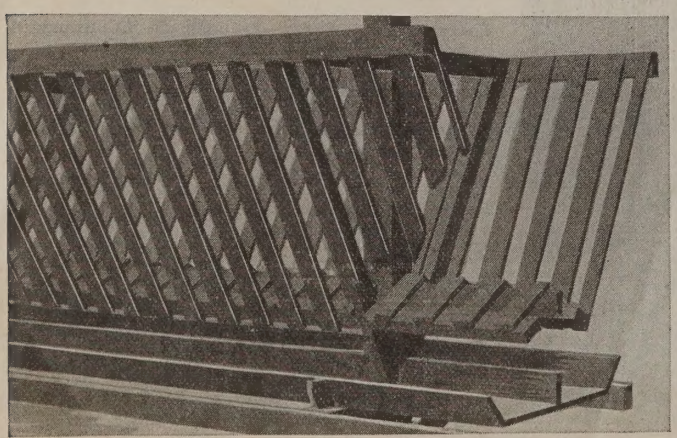
*Gordon Horse Stalls. Single No. 3A3093, Double No. 3A3095*

# Gordon Feed Racks—For Feeder Barns

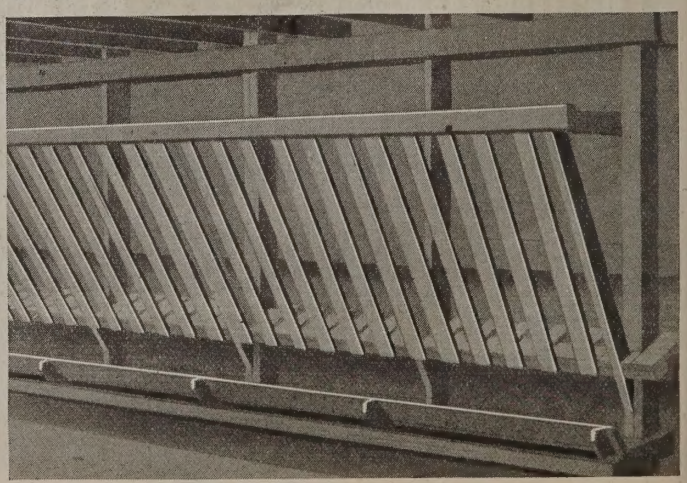
We furnish this Hay Rack and Feed Trough in No. 1 Yellow Pine, with trough 4 feet wide of 6-inch dressed and matched boards, and 1 x 4-inch rack slats spaced 5 inches apart. The rack is 5 feet high above bottom of the feed trough, which is divided in center the long way of the trough.

These racks are very handy fixtures and save much feed. Built strong and firm to give long service.

Prices do not include the large upright timbers shown in drawing.

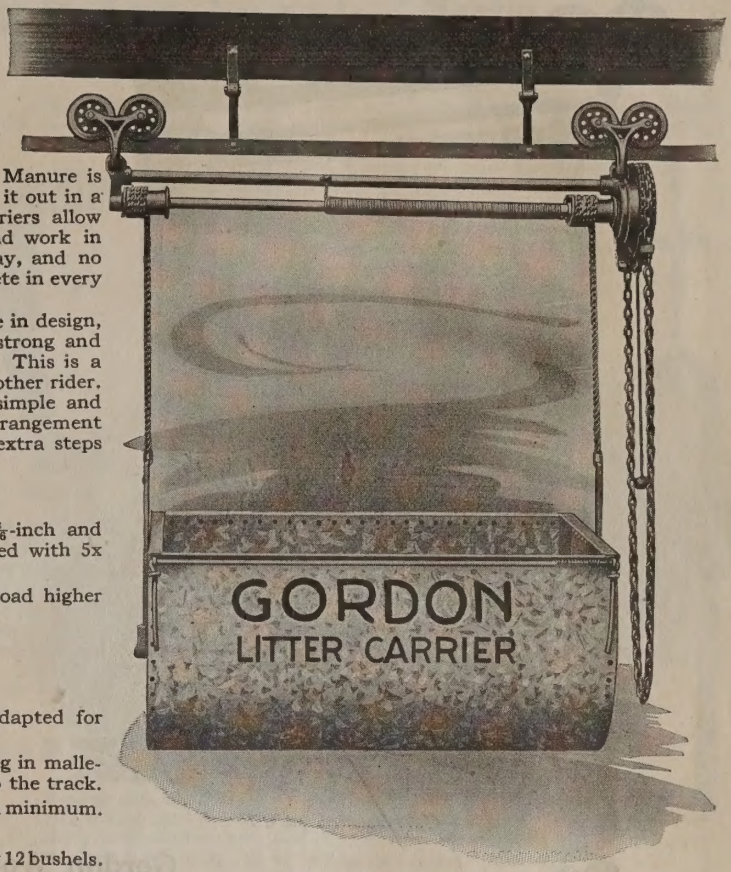


*Gordon Double Feed Rack No. 3A3097. Troughs on both sides. To build in center of barn*



*Gordon Single Feed Rack No. 3A3099. One trough. To build against wall*

# Gordon Senior Litter Carrier




*Litter Carrier No. 3A3103*

THE successful farmer must prevent losses if he is to make money. Manure is one of the most valuable by-products of the farm, still we throw it out in a pile on the ground and 50% of its worth sinks away. Litter carriers allow you to deposit it in a vat or into a spreader; also saves time and work in cleaning the barn. They will more than pay for themselves in this way, and no practical, wide-awake farmer can do without them. Make the barn complete in every way and you will always be satisfied.

Gordon Litter Carriers are built for long wear and perfect service. Simple in design, with no unnecessary parts, and made of the very best material, and are strong and durable throughout. Track wheels are in pairs, four wheels to a carrier. This is a great advantage in passing over curves or switches, as it is a much smoother rider. Note the detail view of the planetary gear shown on next page. It is simple and strong, with nothing about it to wear out or cause trouble. The dumping arrangement is very simple, hand trip being placed on both ends of the tub so that no extra steps are necessary; also arranged for rope attachment.

## Specifications of Carrier No. 3A3103

*Tub*—Made of 20-gauge galvanized sheet steel reinforced by 1½x1½x$\frac{3}{16}$-inch and 1⅛x⅞x⅛-inch galvanized angle iron. Both ends of tub are reinforced with 5x 24-inch No. 12-gauge steel plates.

*Hoist*—Planetary gear type, made of best grade iron and steel; raises load higher and easier for same length pull on hand chain than any other.

*Brake*—Best malleable iron and keeps load in absolute control.

*Tie Bar*—1¼-inch outside diameter, Standard steel tubing.

*Shaft*—1⅛-inch round cold rolled steel.

*Chains*—Tub chain is No. 2-0 short twist link machine chain especially adapted for this use. Hand chain is ¼-inch weldless link chain.

*Track Wheels*—Four in number, of best grey iron, 5 inches in diameter, hung in malleable frames, the construction of which will not permit carrier to jump the track.

*Workmanship*—All parts are carefully finished so that friction is reduced to a minimum.

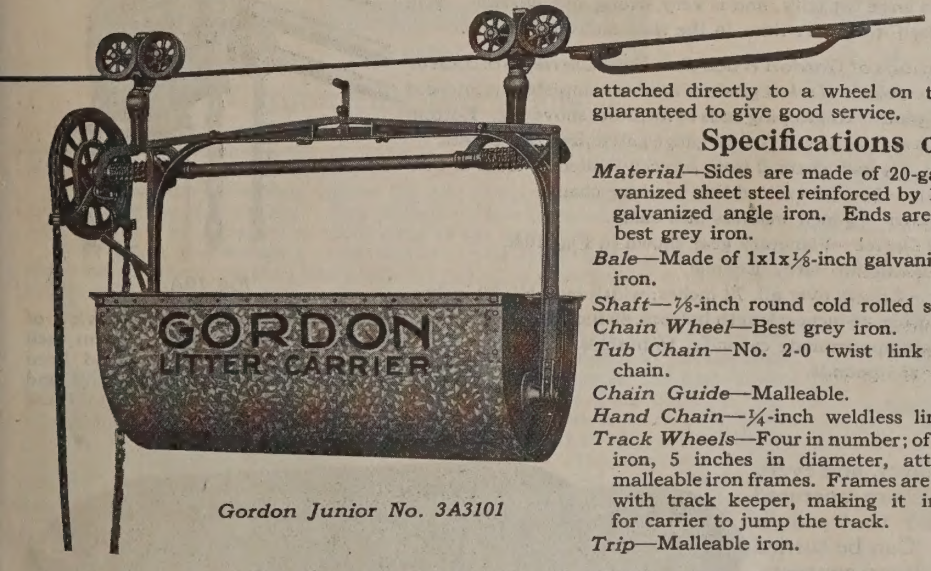
*Finish*—Battleship Grey Enamel.

*Capacity*—48 inches long; 24 inches wide; 24 inches deep; approximate capacity 12 bushels.

*Weight*—234 pounds.

## Gordon Junior Litter Carrier

SLIGHTLY smaller model than 3A3101, but made just as well, and is especially adapted for use on either channel or rod track. Winding mechanism is of the direct type, with the hand chain being attached directly to a wheel on the winding shaft. Each outfit is carefully inspected and guaranteed to give good service.




*Gordon Junior No. 3A3101*

## Specifications of Junior Carrier No. 3A3101

*Material*—Sides are made of 20-gauge galvanized sheet steel reinforced by 1x⅛ inch galvanized angle iron. Ends are made of best grey iron.

*Bale*—Made of 1x1x⅛-inch galvanized angle iron.

*Shaft*—⅞-inch round cold rolled steel.

*Chain Wheel*—Best grey iron.

*Tub Chain*—No. 2-0 twist link machine chain.

*Chain Guide*—Malleable.

*Hand Chain*—¼-inch weldless link chain.

*Track Wheels*—Four in number; of best grey iron, 5 inches in diameter, attached to malleable iron frames. Frames are equipped with track keeper, making it impossible for carrier to jump the track.

*Trip*—Malleable iron.

*Finish*—Battleship Grey Enamel.

*Capacity*—3 feet 6 inches long, 20 inches wide and 20 inches deep. Approximate capacity, 8 bushels.

*Weight*—185 pounds.

## Gordon Automatic Self-Dumping Carrier

THERE are no springs or complicated parts in this carrier. The dumping device cannot be clogged and never fails to do its work. Action is simple, dependable and automatic. Well adapted to small barn where all-rod track is used. Will operate on either 3A3129 or 3A3131 rod track. Simply give the carrier a good push at the barn door, and it will travel 60 to 70 feet, dump itself and return automatically.

## Specifications of Automatic Carrier No. 3A3105

*Material*—Sides of tub are made of No. 20-gauge galvanized steel reinforced by 1x1x⅛-inch galvanized angle iron. Ends are made of best grey iron.

*Bale*—1x1x⅛-inch galvanized angle iron.

*Trip*—Best malleable iron. Trip rods and levers are ½-inch round steel and ¾x⅛-inch flat steel.

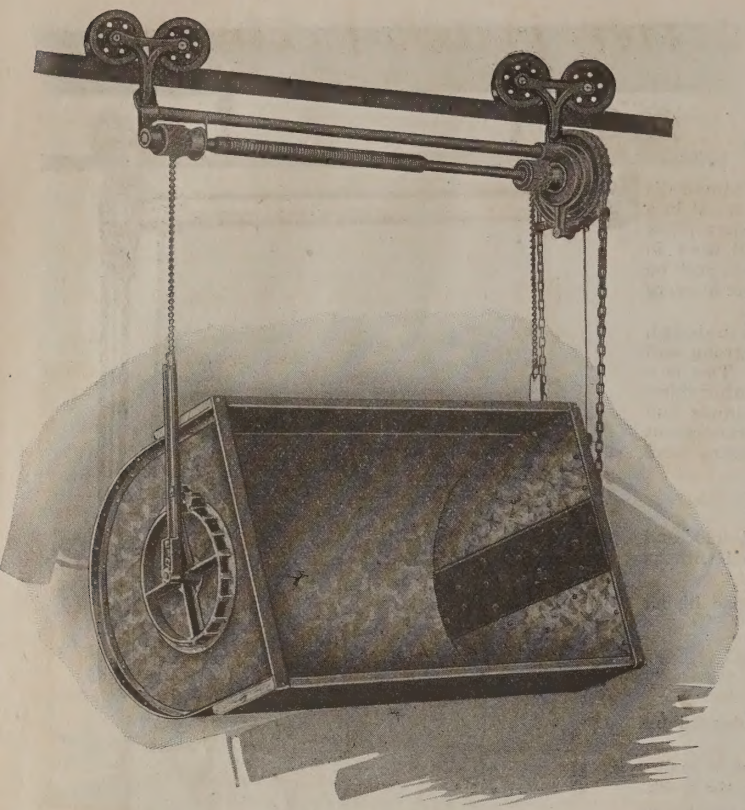
*Track Wheels*—Four in number, are 5 inches in diameter and are attached to malleable iron frames. Frames are equipped with track keepers so that it is impossible for carrier to jump the track.

*Finish*—Battleship Grey Enamel.

*Capacity*—3 feet 6 inches long by 20 inches wide, and 20 inches deep. Approximate capacity, 8 bushels.

*Weight*—140 pounds.

*Automatic Carrier No. 3A3105*



Carrier No. 3A3107

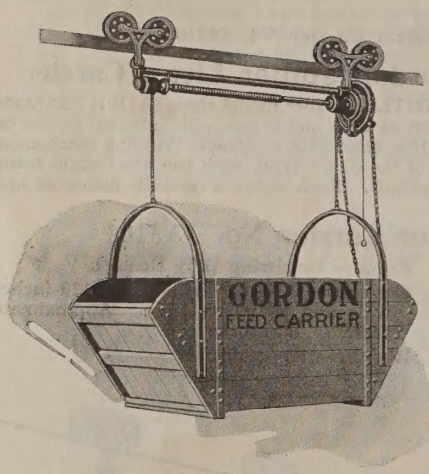
# Gordon Feed Carriers

## Side Delivery Model

THESE are very practical where a large number of stock have to be fed. Notice the capacity is 12 or 22 bushels. After the carrier is filled, it can be run along the feeding trough and all that need be done is to keep tipping it over slightly. The work is done much quicker and at an immense saving of labor. The notched circle on the ends allows it to be tipped at any angle. View shows it in a tipped position. Carefully and substantially made, simple and easy to operate.

*Specifications of Side Delivery Carrier No. 3A3107*

*Tub*—Made of 20-gauge galvanized sheet steel reinforced by 1½x1½x$\frac{3}{16}$-inch galvanized angle iron and 8-inch hard maple boards. Ends are reinforced by 5 x 26-inch No. 12 gauge iron.
*Tub Ratchets*—Best grey iron.
*Tub Bales*—1½ x ½-inch channel iron.
*Tub Chain*—No. 2-0 twisted link machine chain.
*Hand Chain*—¼-inch weldless link chain.
*Winding Device*—Planetary gear shown in Fig. 10A
*Finish*—Battleship Grey Enamel.
*Capacity*—No. 1 carrier, 4 feet long, 24 inches wide, 24 inches deep, 12 bushels. No. 2 Carrier, 4 feet long, 26 inches wide, 26 inches deep, 22 bushels.
*Weight*—No. 1 Carrier, 234 pounds.
No. 2 Carrier, 276 pounds.




Carrier No. 3A3109

## Gordon Wood Feed Carrier

VIEW shows the box very clearly. Equipped with the same dependable mechanism that operates all of our carriers. Has large capacity, and is very strong and durable. Will pay for itself in a short time, in the time and labor saved.

*Specifications of Gordon Wood Box Feed Carrier No. 3A3109*

*Wood Box*—Made of select grade of lumber completely reinforced by steel plates. Has sloping ends to facilitate shoveling. Bottom and ends are lined with No. 22-gauge galvanized sheet steel.
*Bales*—1½x½ inch channel iron, securely bolted to sides of box.
*Tub Chain*—No. 2-0 twisted link machine chain.
*Hand Chain*—¼-inch weldless link chain.
*Winding Device*—Planetary gear shown in Fig. 10A.
*Finish*—Battleship Grey Enamel.
*Capacity*—Length over all, 72 inches; width over all, 30 inches; width inside, 26 inches; length bottom, 40 inches; height inside, 22 inches; approximate capacity, 16 bushels.
*Weight*—255 pounds.

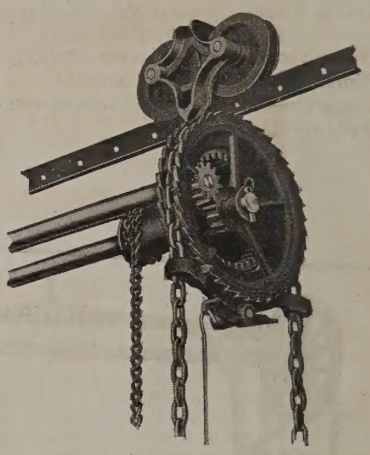


*Fig 10A*

Figure 10A shows a close-up view of the single planetary gear system used on Gordon Litter Carriers and Feed Carriers. Lifts the load easily and quickly. Nothing about it to cause trouble. Strong and dependable.

## Gordon Feed Truck

A VERY convenient article to have on the farm, and every modern barn should have one. Wheels are operated on roller bearings and are so regulated that car is evenly balanced. Runs with very little effort. Can be turned around in its own length and tipped on side to dump contents. Very stout and durable, as shown by the specifications.

*Description of Feed Truck No. 3A3111—16-Bushel Size*

*Material*—Select grade lumber, reinforced with sheet steel. Bottom and ends lined with 22-gauge galvanized sheet steel. Wheels, best grey iron.
*Dimensions*—Length over all, 72 inches; width over all, 36 inches; length bottom, 40 inches; width inside, 26 inches; height inside, 22 inches.
*Finish*—Battleship Grey Enamel.
*Weight*—150 pounds.

*Description of Feed Truck No. 3A3111—22-Bushel Size*

*Material*—Same as above.
*Dimensions*—Length over all, 82 inches; width over all, 40 inches; length bottom, 46 inches; width inside, 30 inches; height inside, 24 inches.
*Finish*—Battleship Grey Enamel.
*Weight*—185 pounds.

Feed Truck No. 3A3111

# Gordon Litter and Carrier Track Fixtures

*Gordon Steel Track No. 3A3113*

THIS steel is rolled, especially for this purpose, with bolt holes at close intervals, so that hangers can be attached to support the track. Made in this shape on account of its great strength and the end of the hanger can be projected into the recessed side of the channel in order to carry the load on the hanger instead of on the bolt, imbedding the splice irons between the legs of the channel and making an unbreakable splice.

This track can be easily bent and any curve can be made, as is necessary to install the equipment. Curves should, however, not be made on less than a 4 foot radius.

Made of best quality rail carbon steel, size 1½ x ½ x $\frac{1}{16}$ inches. Weight per foot, 1 lb., 6 oz.

## Track Hangers

Simple, strong hangers, which are very easy to put up. This simplicity and ease of erection are features of Gordon barn equipment. Figure 3A3114 shows our combination hanger which may be used on either parallel or cross joists. Weight, 2 pounds. Fig. 3A3117 is hanger 3A3114 equipped with ceiling plate and rod. Many barns are ceiled and it is then necessary to use this style of hanger.

Fig. 3A3115 illustrates the hanger strap used with 3A3114. Bolt in top of the hanger passes through the folded end. Numerous holes are punched in the sides so it can be nailed to the joist. Made in 6, 8, 10, 12, 14-inch lengths, so will clear beams of various sizes.

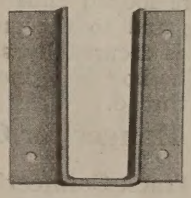
*3A3114* *3A3115*

*3A3117*

## Joist Stirrup

*Fig. 5A*

In order to have the track pass under cross beams with the proper clearance it is sometimes necessary to insert a new joist to which to attach the track hangers. This is especially so when the regular joists do not line with the track. In order to properly secure the ends of the inserted joists to the beams, we have provided a steel stirrup, Fig. 3A3119, that can readily be nailed or bolted to the beams. The special joists are usually 2 x 6 or 2 x 8 and the joist stirrup is suitable for either size joist. It is made of 1½-inch angle iron. Weight, 1½ pounds. Fig. 5A shows this stirrup in position.



*3A3119*

## Arch Connection for Sliding Door

In connection with the arch method, there is used this section of take-out track No. 3A3123, which can be removed so that doors can be closed when the track is not in use. The special hangers used at the door beam and on the end of the 2 x 8 joist used for the door track are shown here also. Furnished with brace rods to keep them rigid and in correct position. Weight, 11 pounds.

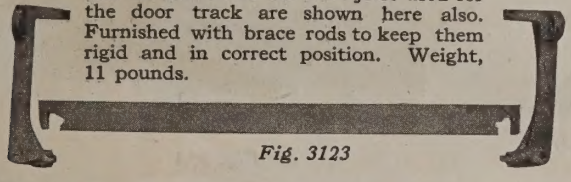


*Fig. 3123*

When the track is required to pass through a door opening and the door is hung on rollers and the track outside the barn is supported by a wooden ridge pole, a heavy steel-curved bar, 3A3121, is used to arch over the door track. One end of this arched piece is bolted to the under side of a 2 x 8 joist which forms the support for the track hangers outside of the building, and the opposite end to the beam above the door.

*Material*—2 x ½-inch steel.
*Weight*, 4½ pounds.

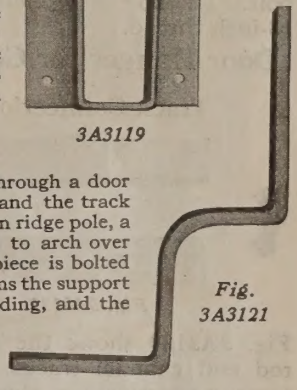


*Fig. 3A3121*

Fig. 5B, to the right, illustrates the use of 3A3121 arch connection and 3A3123 take-cut section of track.

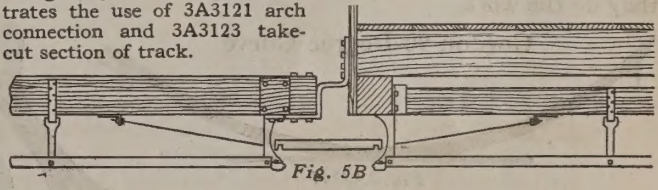


*Fig. 5B*

## Gordon Swinging Crane

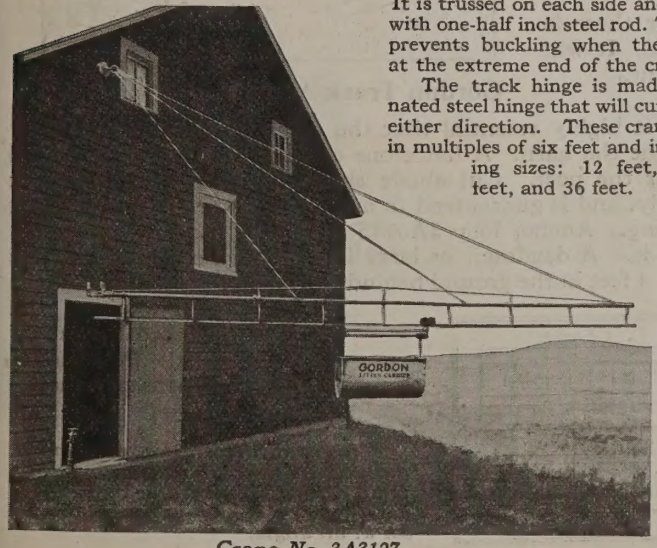
The Gordon Swinging Crane is an excellent method for supporting the track outside the barn where it is not advisable to erect posts in the barnyard or where it is necessary to cross a driveway.

The crane may be swung against the side of the barn either to the right or to the left when it is desired. This will give a free passageway for any load of hay, should it be necessary to drive close to the barn.

The length of a swinging crane should not be more than two and one-half times the distance from the point where the guy wires are attached to the base or rafter against which it rests.

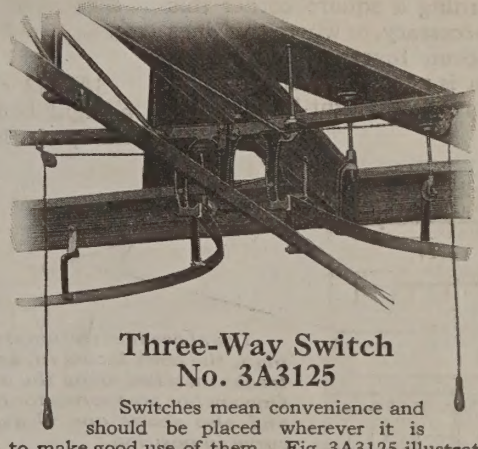
This crane is constructed of two and one-half inch outside diameter steel tubing. It is trussed on each side and also on top with one-half inch steel rod. The top truss prevents buckling when the load is out at the extreme end of the crane.

The track hinge is made of a laminated steel hinge that will curve readily in either direction. These cranes are made in multiples of six feet and in the following sizes: 12 feet, 18 feet, 30 feet, and 36 feet.




*Crane No. 3A3127*

NOTE-When placing crane in position see that the longest guy wire or the guy wire nearest the end of the crane, carries enough weight to draw it taut. The intermediate guy wires may be a trifle slack.



## Three-Way Switch No. 3A3125

Switches mean convenience and should be placed wherever it is possible to make good use of them. Fig. 3A3125 illustrates three-way track switch. This switch is shown in position to run on the center or straight track, but by a light pull on the handles of the lifting chains, the switch is readily adjusted to either the right or left-hand curves. The track hangers used on the track and the main hangers are braced with rods in order to keep the switch in proper adjustment. Switch bar is 36 inches long. Weight of switch 30 pounds. Can also furnish two-way switch, similar in construction to the three-way.

# Gordon Rod Track

GORDON Steel Wire Track is made of best quality boric steel wire. Powerful, but still very flexible. Size 3A3131 is practically 1/2 inch diameter, and for runs over 60 feet long, it is advisable to use it. Size No. 3A3129 is slightly smaller, but of ample strength for ordinary use. Specify length wanted. Each piece cut to order at factory. Fig. 20A shows this track clearly.

### Loop Clamp No. 3A3133

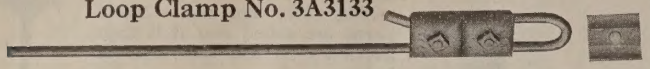


Fig. 3A3133 illustrates how these clamps are used to fasten rod track to tension bolts at each end.

### Tension Bolt No. 3A3135

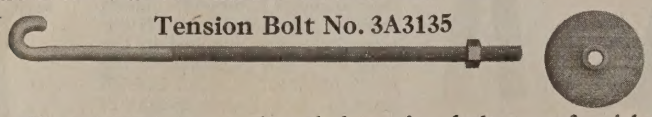


Fig. 3A3135. Long threaded tension bolts are furnished to secure looped ends of rod track to the timbers in the building and to the anchor post on the outside. Proper tension is secured by simply screwing up the nuts on the bolt. The bolt is 3/4 inch diameter, and 24 inches long with 18-inch thread.

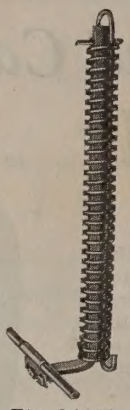


*Fig. 3A3151*

### Gordon Spring Track Suspender

Used on long stretches of track to relieve strain on anchor post and tension bolts. Strongly made of malleable iron and heavy spiral spring.

*Fig. 3A3145*

### Anchor Loop

Our standard anchor loop should be used to take up slack in anchor wire. Made of 1/2 inch round steel, with heavy iron block with 3/4 x 24-inch tension bolt running through.

## Door Hanger for Combination Rod and Channel Track

### Track Connections

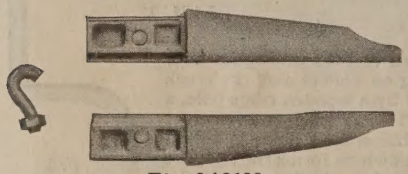


*Fig. 3A3139*

It is often desirable to use channel track on the inside of a barn and rod track on the outside and where such a combination is used, it is necessary to install Door Hanger No. 3A-3143 for rod track. Fig. 3A3139 shows the fixtures used in connecting the rod and channel tracks. Fig. 20A illustrates these fixtures in practical use, showing clearly the manner in which they do the work.

### Door Hanger

*Fig. 3A3137*

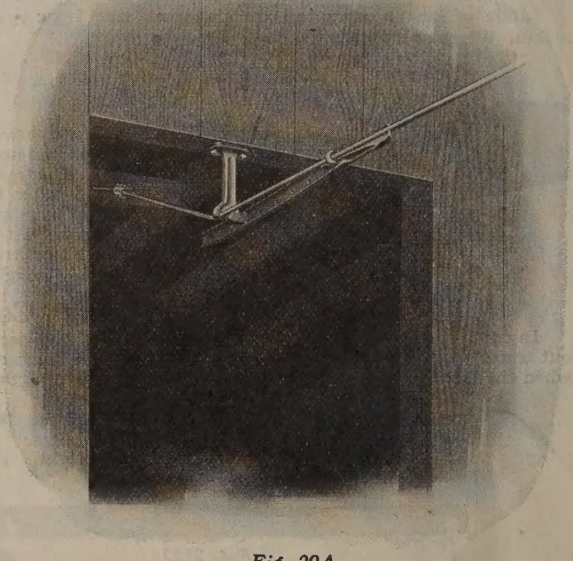


*Fig. 20A*

### Gordon 90-Degree Curve

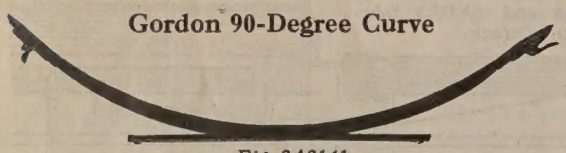


*Fig. 3A3141*

For turning a square corner this curve is necessary, or where two lines of track come together, and a complete turn is necessary, as shown in floor plans on lower right-hand corner of page.

### 45-Degree Curve

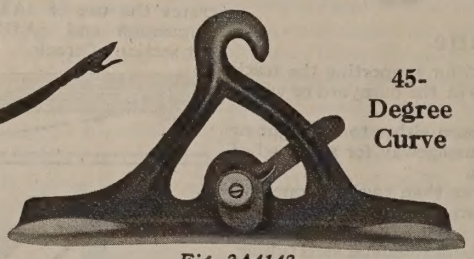
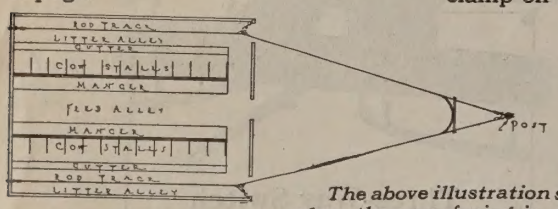
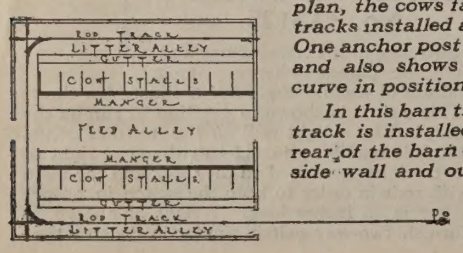


*Fig. 3A4143*

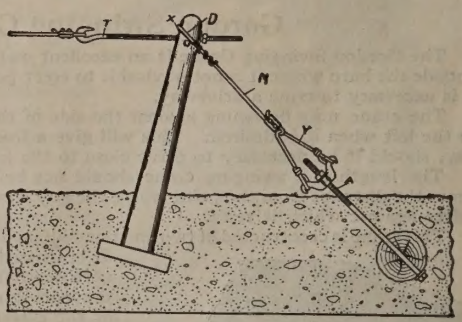
3A3143 curve is used where there is a slight bend in the rod track. It will clamp on the track at any point.




*The above illustration shows a floor plan, the cows facing in, and two rod tracks installed along the outer walls. One anchor post serves for both tracks and also shows one 90-degree angle curve in position.*

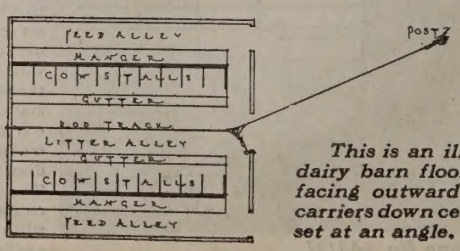



*In this barn the cows face in. The track is installed running from the rear of the barn clear around the outside wall and out to the post. This shows our right-angle curve No. 3A3141 installed.*



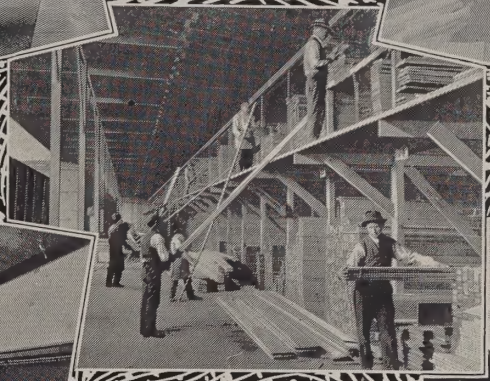
### Gordon Track Anchor

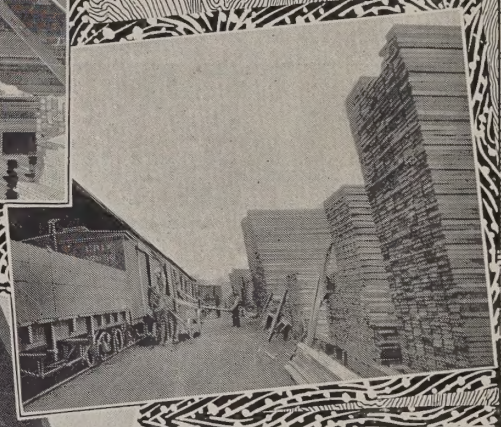
It is highly essential that the track be anchored securely outside the barn. A flat stone or concrete should be placed under the post. Cut above shows an anchor arrangement clearly, and is guaranteed to anchor track firmly and prevent sagging. Anchor loop 3A3145 should be used in connection with it. A deadman or large log should be placed not less than 4 feet in the ground behind the anchor post, at a distance of 1 1/2 times the height of the anchor post. Post should slant as view shows.

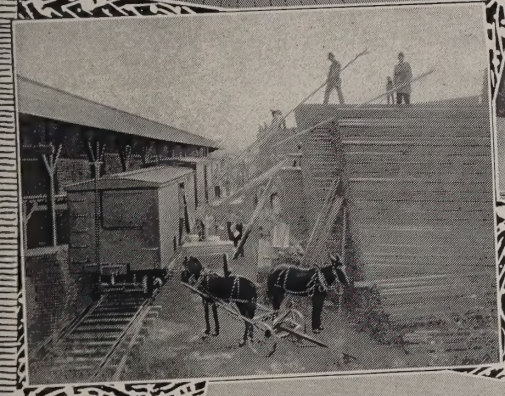



*This is an illustration of a model dairy barn floor plan, showing cows facing outward and track for litter carriers down center, with anchor post set at an angle.*

# Views of GORDON-VAN TINE Yards, Mills and Offices







**Gordon-Van Tine Co. Davenport, Iowa.**

POOLE BROS. CHICAGO.

# Gordon Van Tine Farm Buildings

## Gordon-Van Tine Co.

Davenport, Iowa
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